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Containing an Interpretative Summary of Decisions Made and Policies Outlined by the Second National Convention of the American Legion at Cleveland and a Survey of the Tasks Lying before the Organization

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THE ARMY TEACHES TRADES



The AMERICAN LEGION Weekly

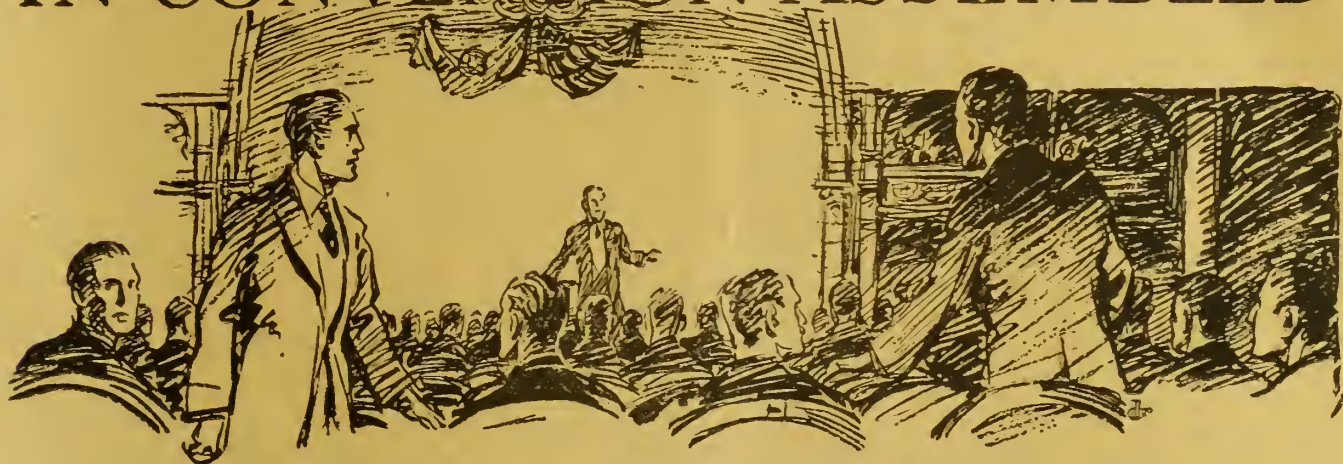
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OWNED EXCLUSIVELY BY THE AMERICAN LEGION

IN CONVENTION ASSEMBLED



A Survey of Declarations of Policy and Procedure Made at Cleveland by Eleven Hundred Authorized Spokesmen of the Legion

ELEVEN hundred picked men of The American Legion, expressing the opinions and sentiments of the million members whom they were elected to represent, made clear in Cleveland, Ohio, on September 27, 28 and 29, the declarations of policy and procedure which shall guide through the coming year their national organization of World War veterans.

Deliberating with the same high spirit of sincerity and enthusiasm which has marked every previous convocation of The American Legion and has characterized every task in which the Legion has engaged, the delegates at Cleveland gave to the country new assurance that the society remains unswervingly true to the public welfare and constitutes a bulwark for the preservation of American principles and an agency which will work with all citizens for that progress which America is following on the road of her national destiny.

The most important actions taken by the convention at Cleveland—actions which will stand as milestones in the history of the Legion and of the country—are as follows:

Pledged The American Legion to continued service to the country in accordance with the Preamble of its Constitution.

Reaffirmed the cardinal principle that the Legion's first thought is

for the sick and wounded, and in accordance with that principle recommended that a new cabinet officer be

created to coordinate and direct the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, the United States Public Health Service, the Federal Board for Vocational Education and other Government agencies for the assistance of the sick and wounded.

Reiterated the Legion's intention to work unremittingly for justice to all veterans by obtaining the enactment in Congress of the four-fold plan of beneficial legislation, based on adjusted compensation.

Reaffirmed emphatically the Legion's policy of absolute political neutrality.

Confirmed the Legion's established stand for impartiality in disputes between capital and labor, while pledged to the preservation of law and order.

Recorded its support of the New Army Act of June 4, 1920, promising to help upbuild under that Act the National Guard and Organized Reserve and anticipating the adoption of universal military service.

Extended to the Legion's affiliated women's organization full opportunity and encouragement for independent development and management.

Condemned the Government agencies responsible for neglecting to take proper steps for the deportation of alien slackers and for withholding the publication of lists of known draft dodgers and deserters.

Voted for the continuance of the



F. W. GALBRAITH, Jr., National Commander

(A brief sketch of Commander Galbraith's career is given on page 18)

Legion's work in Americanism to assist aliens to become good citizens and to foster the growth of patriotic devotion among all citizens.

Elected F. W. Galbraith, Jr., of Ohio, National Commander of The American Legion.

Designated that the 1921 Convention of The American Legion be held in Kansas City, Mo., October 31, November 1 and 2.

Adopted the Shirley poppy as the official flower of The American Legion.

THE background of committee meetings, of rousing sessions in the Cleveland Hippodrome, of the overwhelming and spontaneous enthusiasm generated by a parade in which 20,000 American veterans marched while vast crowds cheered with a feeling which has never been manifested so nobly since the armies returned from France—all these combined to produce in the Cleveland convention a tension of high duty which is reflected in the declarations made.

It was a convention with a single mind. The 1,100 delegates met in the spirit of good fellowship, and no one who watched the hosts of ex-soldiers and sailors marching, mingling in hotel corridors, debating on the convention floor or exchanging reminiscences could have failed to understand that they were bound together by ties which would be lasting. They had the spirit of team work which was so highly developed in America's great civilian Army, and even when spirited debates developed over differences of opinion on the convention floor—on ways and means rather than on policies—the most ardent objectors yielded to the will of the majority, and the convention passes on to the future a history of harmony.

Those who attended saw reflected in the convention assembled on the floor of the Cleveland Hippodrome the same spirit which was so characteristic of the American armed forces, a spirit which was thoroughly aggressive and businesslike, yet capable on occasion of turning to joyous abandon, as when some voluble delegate stirred its amusement. Just as the A. E. F. shouted "Heaven, Hell or Hoboken by Christmas" while it pushed onward in deadly 1918, and "When do we eat?" during the waiting days of 1919, so did the Cleveland convention become vociferous.

LIKE the Army and Navy which it had been, it had its sentimental and determined moments. It stood in all solemnity as a silent tribute for those who had been left under foreign soil, it shouted its appreciation of the greetings extended to it by Admiral William Lowther Grant of the British Navy, General Emile Fayolle of France and Major General Leonard Wood, and then, once, when a vice-commander who had assumed the chair temporarily found himself struggling with the reins of debate, it handed him a mildly ironical bombardment and yelled "Welcome home!" when Commander D'Olier resumed his place.

It cheered the commander of the G. A. R. when he recalled the days when his own organization had been as young as The American Legion, and it responded appreciatively when the representatives of the two largest veterans' societies of France extended greetings to their brothers in America. And it

proved itself chivalrous when a trim young lady from Florida appeared in front of the footlights and appealed for admittance to the Legion of several hundred young women who had served as civilian employes in France, although performing duties of equal importance and responsibility to those of the Army Nurse Corps.

ALL in all, it was just such a convention as only an assembly representing a million of the most-vigorous young men of America could have been. It had enthusiasm, but it never forgot that it had an important and serious duty to perform. Always it preserved its character as a national legislative assembly.

The outstanding result of the deliberations at the convention was the determination that the Legion should forge ahead into 1920 under the same principles and toward the same objectives as those which it followed and sought in the eighteen months in which it has grown great and has won the confidence of the nation.

There was no reversal of national policy, no deviation from the course of duty to comrade and country which had been thought out so carefully in the First National Convention at Minneapolis and in the deliberations of the National Executive Committee during the last year. The convention approved whole heartedly all its established national policies and expressed its will that the coming year and future years that see no slackening of the efforts to attain in fullest measure the aims which it has so often made known to the country.

Coordination of Agencies Caring for War's Disabled

THE convention's reaffirmation of its determination to make its work for the sick and wounded a primary aim was contained in a comprehensive program of recommended improvements for the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, the United States Public Health Service, the Rehabilitation Section of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, and Government Hospitalization agencies which was adopted by the convention.

The most important feature of this was the recommendation that a new cabinet officer be appointed to have direct control over all these Government functions. Duplication of work by the various bureaus under the present system was cited in the recommendation that the Legion could have no greater accomplishment than securing the passage of a law which would coordinate all the Government agencies dealing with the wounded and disabled men, including the Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

Following out the recommendations of the Committee on Disabled Soldiers and War Risk Insurance, the convention indorsed the proposal for the establishment of branch offices of the War Risk Insurance Bureau in various parts of the country, as provided in the Wason Bill, the object of this plan being to bring the service of the bureau to the ex-service men, and to relieve them of the necessity of completing complicated official formalities by mail.

The resolution adopted on the subject of War Risk Insurance calls on Congress and the Secretary of the

Treasury to ascertain the true cost of Government insurance, as determined by experience, so that the premiums may be reduced to actual mortality cost.

The appointment of War Risk Insurance officials for each Department and post, who shall be charged with the duty of obtaining for all ex-service persons their full rights under the law, also was urged. In connection with the duties of these officials all Departments and posts were asked to carry on a campaign through the press, the pulpit and other public agencies to acquaint all veterans with their rights.

The convention indorsed the proposal that vocational training with maintenance pay be extended to all American citizens having a vocational handicap or degree of disability of ten percent or more as a result of their services with the forces of any of the Allied nations.

The appointment of a permanent National Committee of The American Legion on Hospitalization and Care of the Sick and Disabled Ex-service Men was another recommendation adopted. In addition, all Departments were urged to appoint corresponding committees. Full support of the Legion for all the constructive endeavors of all the Government agencies was pledged.

Fourfold Plan of Beneficial Legislation

THE convention declared with determination that the Legion should press ahead in its fight for justice to all veterans by continuing to champion before Congress the fourfold plan of beneficial legislation, embodying adjusted compensation, which already has passed the House of Representatives and now awaits action by the Senate. By a vote practically unanimous the convention recorded itself in favor of all four of the provisions which this bill contains—for aid in buying homes or farms, for vocational training, for land settlement and for adjusted cash compensation based on length of service.

The discussion of the fourfold plan of legislation revealed a generous willingness by the few delegates who objected to the cash feature of the proposed legislation to yield to the will of the great majority, and only the single vote of a delegate from South Carolina prevented the adoption of the resolution from being unanimous.

Non-partisan Attitude in Politics

IN so far as the convention was a barometer of Legion sentiment, its action on the last day at Cleveland with reference to politics made it plain that there is an overwhelming feeling throughout the rank and file of the organization that the fundamentals of the Legion Constitution, and especially that part of it declaring the Legion to be non-political and non-partisan, should not be tampered with, even by interpretative or clarifying resolutions.

Despite the fact that several State delegations were sent to the convention instructed to secure some modification of the Legion's constitutional ban on political activities, and despite the fact that the Constitution Committee favorably reported by a vote of 33 to 3 what it termed a clarifying resolution em-

'FOR THE YANKS ARE COMING'—1920 STYLE



*J.R. McQuigg, Ohio Department
Commander, Grand Marshal of
the parade*



*The head of the parade and the first
platoon front—thirty-one wearers of the
Congressional Medal of Honor, guests of
the Convention*



Army and Navy



*Montana's delegation appears in native costume
What outfit, buddy? Circle Z or Bar Y?*



*The crowd of 300,000
made a good-sized par-
ade itself when the big
show was over*



*Alaska, Canal Zone, Hawaii, Philippine Islands, Porto Rico—figure
up the total distance they came*



*C. C. Chambers, Chairman
Convention Committee*



bodying some such modification, the delegates would have none of it. They first spoke it down and then they howled and stamped it out.

The resolution started the keepest fight of the convention and necessitated the first roll call. During the discussion the convention pit was another name for pandemonium. Delegates from Arkansas, Missouri, Ohio, Virginia, Mexico, Kentucky, Alabama, North Dakota, Montana, West Virginia, France, Massachusetts and Wisconsin took the floor against the resolution in the order named. Delegates from Texas, Oklahoma, Connecticut, Georgia and Nebraska spoke in its favor. The final vote was 142 for the committee's resolution and 963 against it, with three delegates not voting. It was made unanimous.

The defeated resolution, after reaffirming the non-political and non-partisan character of the Legion, nevertheless went on to say:

"Now therefore, be it resolved by The American Legion in National convention assembled that the Legion is not prohibited by its Constitution and charter from supporting and promoting those policies and principles within the purposes enumerated in the preamble to its National Constitution, as interpreted by acts of its National conventions and rulings of its National Executive Committee; and be it further "Resolved, that the Legion through its organization has the right under its charter and Constitution to ascertain for the information of its members the attitude of candidates for public office towards such policies and principles."

Neutrality in Disputes Between Capital and Labor

ONE of the liveliest debates of the whole convention revolved about the advisability of making a new declaration of The American Legion's often-proclaimed stand for neutrality in disputes between capital and labor.

There was unanimity in agreement on the principle itself, but the majority of the resolutions committee reported its opinion that any fresh statement on the subject would be superfluous. A minority report was then presented submitting a resolution which simply repeated that the Legion's attitude should be neutral in industrial disputes.

When speakers, led by an Ohio delegate, opposed the passage of this resolution, other speakers from North Dakota, Maryland and Minnesota voiced emphatic pleas in favor of a definite declaration, on the ground that in their States the previous declarations possibly have not been widely disseminated and because of the undoubted fact that in many sections labor still feels that the Legion is hostile to its interests.

Mr. Van Dyke, a delegate from Minnesota, related the experience of the Legion in his State, where, he said, for many months it had been impossible for a labor union member to retain his union card if he were a member of the Legion. He told how the misunderstandings of the Legion's purposes had been broken down and friendly relations established with the State body of organized labor, which indorsed The American Legion after the latter's position had been explained.

After a half dozen speeches on the subject, the debate ended when Fred W. Bebergall, Department Adjutant of

California, moved that the convention adopt a resolution declaring the Legion's indorsement of the statement of the Legion's industrial neutrality made some weeks before by the National Commander, Franklin D'Olier. The convention adopted the resolution with a resounding "Aye!"

The National Commander's statement of policy, thus indorsed, affirmed that the Legion would be neutral in all industrial disputes, while permitting individual Legionnaires, whether members of unions or employers, to follow their own consciences in such disputes, and that the Legion stands for the preservation of law and order.

Endorsement of Army Reorganization Act

THE convention was unanimous in declaring the Legion's intention to give serious and continued support to the new Army plan provided for by the Army reorganization act of June 4, 1920. It expressed its belief that the success of the National Guard and Organized Reserve under that bill depends largely on the cooperation of The American Legion and pledged support for the recruiting and the maintenance of these forces at their proper standards.

It also declared in favor of the policy of universal military training of young men and expressed the hope that this policy might later be legally adopted by a change in the new Army act.

The creation of a new cabinet position to deal exclusively with the United States Air Service also was advocated, and other recommendations were adopted favoring rules permitting Army enlisted men to retire on part pay after 16, 20 and 25 years of service and the extension of the war time system of family allowances for the benefit of the enlisted men of the Army in peace time.

Development of Affiliated Women's Organization

BY the adoption of a resolution, the women relatives of American ex-service men obtained from the convention recognition that insures that during the coming year the Women's Auxiliary will grow faster than during the last year, in which it has attained a membership of 50,000.

The old provision that auxiliaries of any Department might only form a State organization when the number of auxiliary units was equal to one-half the number of posts within the Department was repealed. In its place, the convention established the rule that a permanent Department organization of the Women's Auxiliary shall be effected, and a convention be called for that purpose, whenever in the opinion of the Department Executive Committee such action is deemed proper. The convention also authorized the appointment of a National auxiliary finance officer to handle all money hitherto forwarded by the auxiliaries to National headquarters.

A change in the name of the women's branch of the Legion was also recommended, to be made at the first National convention of the Women's Auxiliary. A resolution adopted termed the use of the word "auxiliary" as unsatisfactory.

The same resolution recommended that it be the policy of the Legion in dealing with its affiliated woman's organization to accept without question the policy and management of such organization, so long as the ideals and purposes of The American Legion are upheld.

It also recommended that questions of eligibility to membership in the affiliated organization be withheld until the affiliated body's National convention. The resolution also called for a definite program of cooperation between posts of each Department and the affiliated women's organizations within the Department, each Department commander being authorized to draw up such a program.

Deportation of Enemy Aliens; Slacker Question

EMPHATIC disapproval of "the failure and neglect" of the War Department, the Department of Labor and other Federal authorities to take steps for the deportation of aliens convicted or interned as enemies of the Government during the war and to obtain full enforcement of the sentences of persons convicted of the draft and espionage laws was registered by the convention in a resolution which also demands the publication, often promised, of the names of alien slackers and draft evaders who renounced their intention of becoming citizens during the war.

Dues To Be the Same as Last Year

AFTER hearing the report of the National Treasurer, which showed that the financial affairs of the Legion are now on a satisfactory basis, the convention voted that the national dues for the coming year should be the same as they were last year, one dollar per capita, which is to include subscription to the official magazine and to cover the operating expenses of National Headquarters.

It also voted that for any new member joining the Legion between October 1, 1920, and January 1, 1921, the dues shall be \$1.25, which will pay the national dues of such member until December 31, 1921.

It also decided that all members whose 1921 dues have not been paid to the National Treasurer by February 28, 1921, shall be continued delinquent and their names accordingly dropped from the mailing lists of THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY.

Japanese Exclusion and Americanism Commission

THE report of the Convention Committee on Americanism was adopted after a lively debate on a single feature—the recommendation dealing with Japanese immigration.

The committee merely reaffirmed the resolution adopted at Minneapolis the previous year: "That we go on record as being in favor of the cancellation of the so-called 'gentlemen's agreement,' exclusion of 'picture brides,' and the rigorous exclusion of Japanese as immigrants," and "that we enter a vigorous protest against the demand of Japan that naturalization rights be

(Continued on page 18)

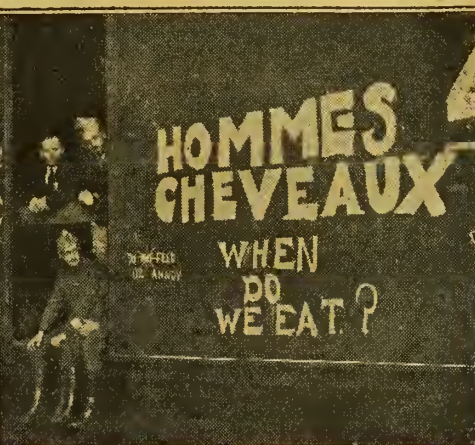
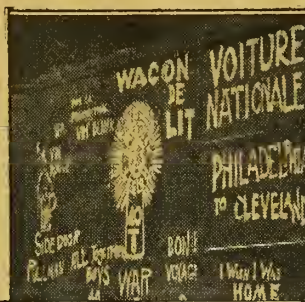
THEY HELPED MAKE IT A NOTABLE OCCASION



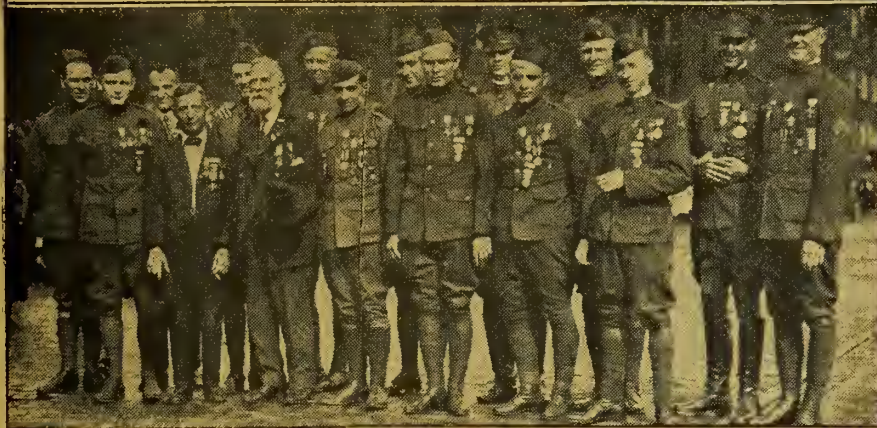
Akron Legionnaires merely wanted to make a hit in the parade with their mammoth Old Glory. But how the coin rolled in!



Admiral Grant and General Wood



The steel-tired limousine that brought Philadelphia's voyageurs to Cleveland



Fifteen A. E. F. Medal of Honor Men and a Civil War hero



*Above,
General
Fayolle
(c) Underwood*



The G. A. R. held its own encampment in Indianapolis during the week before the Cleveland Convention



The Legion on the March

Impressiveness of Cleveland Defile Proves That Parade Will Be Great Spectacle of Every Annual Gathering

THE Legion parade has come to stay as the one great spectacular feature of Legion National Conventions.

The impressive defile of 20,000 Legionnaires, ninety-five percent of them in the old uniforms of service, down the avenues of Cleveland on the opening day of the Legion's Second National Convention definitely decided that point. The militant lines of khaki and navy blue and white, swinging beneath one long gay canopy of color to the martial music of forty bands, were a revelation of Legion morale, power and purpose not only to the 300,000 citizens of the convention city and its vicinity who thronged the sidelines but to the Legion convention itself.

It was unquestionably the greatest demonstration The American Legion has staged, the most imposing manifestation it has made of the character, strength and solidity of its ranks. It far surpassed the effort at Minneapolis the previous year. It set a standard that will make it difficult for Legion conventions of the future to outdo. Old-timers who viewed it said that one must go back to the hey-day of the G. A. R. to find anything approaching it. Cleveland folk and Cleveland newspapers united in calling it the city's greatest parade.

The line of march through the principal thoroughfares of the city—Euclid and Superior avenues, a total of more than two miles—was one continuous bower of American colors mingled with those of the Allied nations. The delegations assembled for the parade in the side streets off Euclid avenue near East 40th street and were sent into the line of march by aerial signal bombs exploded at regular intervals. They took their place in pre-arranged order and moved off without bedlam or confusion. The town clocks were just striking the hour of three when the clatter of horses' hoofs and the blare of bands from afar announced that the Legion hosts were on parade.

PRECEDED by the usual platoon of mounted police, the long column passed into the sight of the eager and expectant thousands led by J. R. McQuigg, Department Commander of Ohio and Grand Marshal of the parade, with his staff. Close behind were hundreds of gala-decked automobiles filled with World War wounded and guests of the convention. Many a pair of crutches peeping out from the side of an automobile told mutely yet eloquently their tragic story of the occupants.

Placed immediately to the front of the marchers, were the thirty-one Congressional Medal of Honor men attending the convention as guests of the Legion. The officials of the Legion, headed by National Commander Franklin D'Olier, walked behind them.

The Department of Ohio, vice-commander R. R. Roberts commanding, led the file of State contingents, and before the Ohio Legionnaires got through passing it seemed that all Ohio belonged

THE SHOWER OF SILVER

Talk about money falling from the skies! As the Legionnaires of Akron, O., marched in the parade bearing a huge American flag that stretched from sidewalk to sidewalk, nickels, dimes, quarters and half-dollars rained down into its folds. It seemed as though every spectator was tossing all his or her spare change into the big banner, which was growing heavier by the block.

When the parade was over and the flag folded, a box and several sacks crammed with good, hard coin were carried into a bank and there counted for a total of more than \$3,000. The Akron Legionnaires promptly referred the question of what to do with the unexpected gift to the National Executive Committee.

The flag-bearers were as surprised as anyone at the hail of money which came as a result of an old Cleveland practice. In former Cleveland parades huge flags had been carried, and years ago the custom was started of throwing money into them from the sidelines.

to The American Legion. Cuyahoga County, in which Cleveland is located, fronted the Buckeye hosts, followed by the other counties of the State in alphabetical order. Then followed all the States of the Union, these too in alphabetical order, and finally representatives from Alaska, the Canal Zone, Hawaii, the Philippine Islands and Puerto Rico.

A PLATOON formation, sixteen files plus right and left guide, was maintained throughout the march, with guide right. Silk American flags of uniform size and regulation Legion post colors were borne by the different platoons and delegations, together with pennants announcing the names of States and the numbers of posts. The bands, forty of them, in striking and colorful uniforms, were liberally sprinkled in between the platoons.

A goodly band of gobs represented the buddies of the sea. The leathernecks were there, too. So was the Army Nurse. A neat sized group in Canadian uniforms carrying the Union Jack struck an international note. There were two marchers in Italian uniform among the New Yorkers. The colored soldiers of the World War were represented by a large delegation in Ohio's thousands.

The parade was withal a thoroughgoing cross-section of America's war forces. It passed in review before a typical cross-section of the great American public. It was well on toward five o'clock, after nearly two hours of steady marching, that its last contingent executed eyes right before the stand in Cleveland's public square, where the National Commander and many distin-

guished guests, including Admiral William Lowther Grant, of England, General Leonard Wood, Myron T. Herrick, one-time Ambassador to France, and W. S. Fitzgerald, Mayor of the city, reviewed the parade.

THOSE tramping thousands, the Legion militant, left many vivid impressions in their wake. First and foremost there was the feeling that no one who witnessed the parade could escape that here were 20,000 men and women gathered together from not only the length and breadth of this land but from lands beyond the sea as well, who voluntarily donned uniforms that they had worn to war for their country's ideals, in order to pay tribute to the same great cause for which they had gone forth on the great crusade.

No wonder people marvelled at a gold star mother, Mrs. Katherine McGreevy, who sat with gaze as if fixed on eternity as her boy's old comrades went by. She was doubtless aware of a presence that the rest of those who watched could only vaguely feel. No wonder that a sixty-five-year-old veteran of the Civil War, Leroy Williams of Cleveland, who had won the Congressional Medal of Honor at Cold Harbor, rushed into line and took his place with the marchers.

"Why, I just couldn't stay out," he declared. "Somehow it seemed to me as if all my old comrades who have gone before were marching there, and the ghost of the old bugle sounded in my heart."

ANOTHER thing that stood out in the parade was the all-embracing brotherhood of it. Side by side marched men of different race, of different creed, of different politics, of different station in life. Men who had held high office in the Army walked proudly alongside of and behind the ex-buck. In the ranks of the gobs a retired naval admiral marched jauntily along. No one who saw the Legion on parade will ever say that it is run by a clique of officers, that it is sectional, religious or political.

It was a parade of parables. More eloquently than words did the placing of the wounded and disabled in a position of honor at the head of the march tell the world that these men were, have always been, and will always be the first concern of The American Legion. The Legion said what it had to say on the subject of valor, too, by giving the Congressional Medal of Honor men the first place among the marchers.

There was, to be sure, the light side as well, the colorful side, to the passing of the Legion clans. It is always that way with men who have laughed in the face of death. Who would not smile at the glorious outburst of sunflowers on the Kansas gang? Who with a sense of humor could help but be amused when one band played the stein song from "Tannhauser" right under Mr. Herrick's nose?

So it was that, smiling through its power and principle and purpose, the Legion parade passed.

AMONG THOSE PRESENT AT CLEVELAND



Canuck and Aussie: Charles Thoren and George Boys, late of His Majesty's forces, re-une with the Yanks



At left, Mme. E. Guerin, of the American and French Children's League

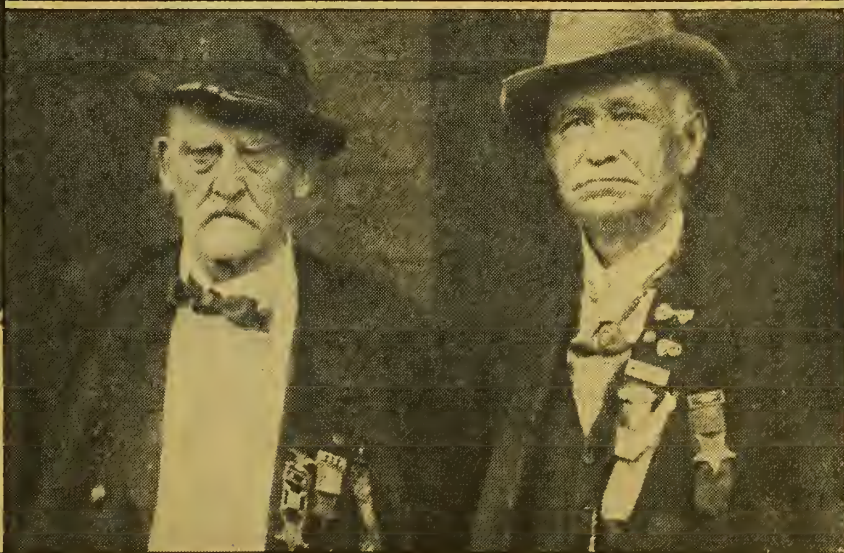


Only for Mrs. A. J. Elliott of Missouri (above), that State's delegation would have been a stag party

At left, John E. King and Michael Fazio, both of New York, who hiked all the way to Cleveland



Miss Dorothy Frooks, of new York, ex-yeoman (F), now a candidate for Congress
At right, William A. Ketcham, G. A. R. chief, and Wesley Thompson, veteran of '65 and '18



EDITORIAL

For God and Country, we associate ourselves together for the following purposes: To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one hundred per cent. Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness.—Preamble to the Constitution of the American Legion.

The Second National Convention

THE one predominant feature of the Second National Convention of The American Legion at Cleveland—the one thing above all others which will remain longest in the minds of all those who attended—was not a policy it outlined, not a resolution it passed, not an ideal it endorsed. It was its exalted manifestation of that spiritual presence which governs us upon earth, that inexplicable psychological fourth dimension which, while it is as omnipresent as the air we breathe, is so intangible that it cannot be expressed in words. It was the composite voice of the millions who have returned from war speaking in a tone which, could they have heard it, would have been approved by the one hundred thousand who did not come back.

In many ways was the second national convention of the Legion unique and without precedent. To it came men from every State and territory in the union—from every section of every State and territory—and from those corners of the world where Americans are gathered in foreign lands. To it they came to reiterate the principles of the Legion, to further the carrying out of that basic idea of the Legion, service to comrade and country.

The parade along Cleveland's streets led by thirty-one of America's greatest heroes and participated in by twenty thousand former service men, most of them in the O. D. and blue uniforms in which the training camps of this country and the towns and battlefields of France and the great highways of the ocean had known them two years before was an impressive and a conclusive manifestation of strength and solidity.

The convention proclaimed the principles which this strength and solidity is dedicated to uphold, and it outlined the manner in which it will be utilized. There were differences of opinion upon the convention floor, differences which developed into long and heated debates. But they were differences over matters of detail and not of basic principle, and they merely showed the health, virility and determination of the Convention and of the Legion. The final decision upon the adoption of all questions was made without exception in the best of good will, and in all instances personal, sectional and class interests were subordinated to the welfare of the entire organization and of the country.

The Cleveland Convention was unquestionably representative of the entire membership of the organization. There can be no doubt that the timely and important decisions it made upon the questions of political neutrality, adjusted compensation, care of the disabled, the punishment of slackers, and other vital problems, which now become the policies of the Legion, represented the opinion of a majority of the membership of the organization.

Enforced Courage

"A SUIT? Yes, sir. Something for about seventy-five dollars?" inquires the affable salesman.

"No, I can't afford that," replies the prospective purchaser.

By which he means—what? That he does not have seventy-five dollars to his name? That he has seventy-five dollars, but that, if he spent it all for a suit, he could not eat until next pay day?

Possibly both, but more likely neither. The customer may compromise on a forty-dollar suit and in paying for it disclose a roll of bills capable of garrotting a Percheron. Yet when he says he can't afford the higher price, he may none the less be speaking the literal truth.

He means simply that seventy-five dollars represents a figure that transcends his Will to Spend. He means, not that he lacks the money, but that his Will to Spend draws the line for a suit somewhere below seventy-five dollars. Circumstances, such as a particularly zippy brand of suit, might cause him to ride roughshod over his Will to Spend, but if that Will is firmly planted, if he has outlined for himself a budget that is hard to budge, he will heed the voice of his financial conscience.

Herein lies one, perhaps the only, crumb of comfort in the high cost of living. Self-defense, the Will to Live, imposes on all of us except a few super-millionaires a hard and fixed limit of expenditure. Above that—"I can't afford it." There is hope for lower prices as long as we are not afraid to fling that retort boldly in the face of the retailer who in better and cheaper days might have appealed to our false sense of pride to suppress it.

Futile Tears

IT is the irony of fate that the Stars and Stripes should now wave in Coblenz, where the population used to be fanatical admirers of the old Kaiser," writes a correspondent of *Der Tag* of Berlin who has just been inspecting the American area on the Rhine. "Cannon thundered from the great fortress of Ehrenbreitstein at every great German victory during those indescribably happy years of Germany's former greatness. One should not dwell on such things."

One should keep one's cannon at home on Ehrenbreitstein and not cart them through Belgium into France over a path of torn treaties and broken homes toward a goal of world domination. Then one could bang one's cannon in celebration of every fresh stein that came from the tap of the Coblenzer Hof and one would not have to dwell on such things.

Statistics Show—

SERIOUS days we're living in? Perhaps.

Just for the fun of the thing, a man sat down the other day and analyzed the contents of a dozen representative newspapers. This is the way the news averaged up in inches of space devoted to various subjects:

Fun, sports and humor.....	299
Politics.....	289
Business, stocks, high prices.....	209
Strikes, labor conditions.....	150
Accidents and crime.....	138
Foreign affairs.....	104
Prohibition.....	28
Book reviews.....	16

These are serious days, probably, but fun still is at the national masthead. We may have our troubles, but we don't take them straight.

Souvenirs

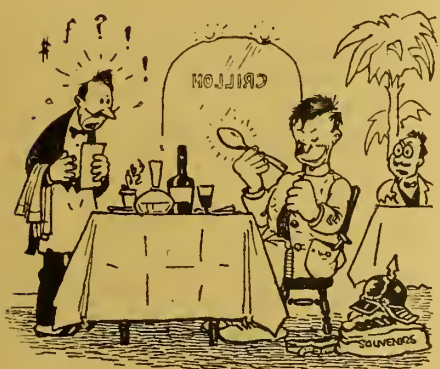
by Stewart M. Emery
Illustrations by Wallgren



I've voyaged afar on the foaming sea, I've taken the tourist's chance
Along in the legion in old O. D. that rattled around in France.
There's many a thing that I learned thereby by keeping a watchful tab,
And one of 'em's what may attract your eye and what you may want—you grab.
I reckon I've cornered my share all
right
Although there are bits I missed.
The Arc de Triomphe was nailed down
too tight
But here is a partial list.

The door knocker off of a Tours
chateau,
The key to a city hall,
The cap of a poilu I used to know,
A stone from a ducal wall;

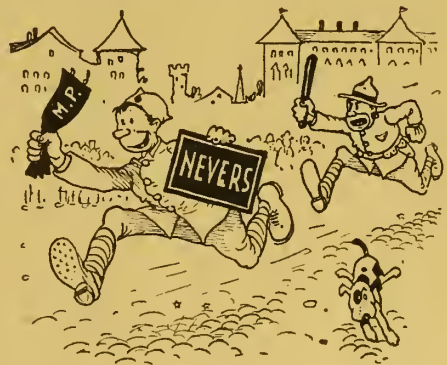
A spoon from the Crillon in Paris town, a book from the Y in Blois,
The tongue of a church bell that just fell down, a glass from a Coblenz bar,
A Prussian guard helmet the colonel bought, a G. H. Q. bandsman's flute,
And here is the prize of the loot I caught—the spurs of our second loot!



They some of them hang in my bedroom now and some in the parlor stand,
Still holding their memories of mud and chow and days in an ancient land.
They're not much to look at, to be correct; yet each of 'em bears a tale,
And getting 'em that I might be wrecked or mangay my beans in jail.
Of course, it is wicked and draws no
cheers,
To strip 'em from walls and floors,
But, while we're talking of souvenirs,
Say, how do they stack with yours?

The paddle my laundress at Dijon used,
A fragment of scarred Verdun,
A shoe from a mule that I once abused,
The strap of a Lewis gun;

The sticks of the crier of the ville de Gray, a Sam Browne from St. Nazaire,
The band of an M. P. who came my way, the sign from the Nevers gare;
The sparking plug out of the major's car, six inches of picket line,
And—something I haven't touched so far—a bottle of good red wine!



BURSTS and DUDS

Payment is made for original material suitable for Bursts and Duds. Unavailable jokes will be returned only when accompanied by stamped, self-addressed envelope. Address Editor, Bursts and Duds, THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY, 627 West 43d street, New York City.



"Seems just like old times, Bill, don't it?"

"Yes, and if the sergeant catches us smokin' on duty it'll seem a whole lot more like old times."

Well, Then!

At ten o'clock in the morning he had tried to call up his wife on the 'phone. At noon he tried again.

And then the operator said impatiently, "I told you two hours ago that she was talking, didn't I?"

Paging Mr. Ponzi

Men get money,
Fame and power
the top
to
right

Climb
Then when something
Cracks beneath them
There's

an
awful
drop.

Fools

There are many fools, but here are some who are ever with us:

The one who rocks the boat.
The one who skates on thin ice.
The one who takes corners on high.
The one who didn't know it was loaded.
The one who thinks she'll always love him.
The one who pays twenty a quart.
The general public.

Fini

There was a crash of dishes from the kitchen.

"Jeannette!" screamed her mistress. "What are you doing?"

"Ain't doin' nothin', ma'am," said Jeannette calmly. "Its all did."

Decree Guaranteed

He wanted a divorce and had gone to a lawyer whose experience in the court rooms had done nothing to lessen his cynicism.

"I want to find out if I have grounds for divorce," he told the attorney.

"Are you married?"

"Of course I am."

"You have."

Mystifying

"When does the five-fifteen leave?"

"Quarter past five."

"Thank you. You see, I get all mixed up on the change of time."

Grounds Galore

Judge: "But I can't give you a divorce just because you discovered after marriage that your wife was a vaudeville player."

Applicant: "Yes, but you see, judge, she was a lady knife thrower."



"Dis shortage of box cars is sure gittin' serious."

The Voice with a Smile

"Pardon me," broke in Central, "but I happened to overhear and understand your girl turned you down."

"Yes," admitted the youth who had just invested a nickel to get the bad news.

"If you'll excuse me, I think I can give you a number where you'll have better luck."

No Chance

Some profiteers slipped into heaven (They only numbered six or seven), St. Peter addressed the angel fold, "Kiss good-by to your streets of gold."

The Compleat Candidate

"Candidate Spivis is going to get a lot of votes in the county."

"How come?"

"His opponent is passing around cheap campaign cigars. Spivis is giving out receipts for non-explosive home brew."

Orders Is Orders

Private Binks was incorrigible. His disposition had always been too merry and carefree to suit the C. O., but when he entered the P. C. whistling, it was altogether too much.

"Binks," said the captain sternly, "you seem to like to whistle. I'll give you your chance. Stand there in the corner and whistle for one hour."

Private Binks swung into the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

"Your sentence is mitigated to five minutes," said the captain, rising wearily to attention.

The Yank

"'Tis true," remarked the Irishman. "I've always heard that the Scotch were the slickest people on earth, but, by gobs, if they iver marooned one of ye Yankees on a desert island the next morning ye'd be sellin' garden truck to the inhabitants what ain't."

Higher Mathematics

Sambo: "Say, Rastus, if yo' saw five chickens in a yard and yo' pinched one, how many would be left?"

Rastus: "Dere'd be fo' left."

Sambo: "Ho, ho, dat's de joke. Dem fo' see yo' ugly face and fly away."

Rastus (after deep cogitation): "Dem fo' fly away off, yo' say?"

Sambo: "Yassuh. 'At's what ah said."

Rastus: "Well, den, didn't dey leave? Wasn't dey fo' left?"

A Vein of Ore

Stupid was having some dental work done, and was going through some of the most exquisite torture which the



"How did Bilkins get his money?"

"By waiting."

"In a restaurant?"

"No, for his rich uncle to die."

military tooth-puller could invent. Suddenly the latter stopped in wrath.

"See here, private," he scolded, "I thought you told me you'd never had a dentist touch your teeth before."

"Thass right."

"Then how does it happen I've found a bit of metal on my drill."

"Scuse me, sir, but I think you must have hit my identification tag."

Not on Speaking Terms

The O. D. had satisfied himself concerning Post No. One's work of the evening when he suddenly bethought himself.

"What are your general orders?" he inquired.

"I ain't got none," replied Post No. One, confidently, "the general don't hardly speak to me yet."

The Missouri Sergeant

"Smith," roared Sergeant Jones, "haven't I told you not to leave your billet after 10 o'clock?"

"Yes," answered Private Smith meekly, "but I have the captain's oral orders to—"

"You have, have you? None of that, young feller. Show me the captain's oral orders. Just show 'em to me."

THE VOICE of the LEGION

A National Question

To the Editor: Referring to the recent article by Edward L. Burnett on the high cost of cheap education, I believe this calls attention to the need for a national minister of education. I do not mean that the Federal Government should educate the people, because that is the function of each State. But the national office should be supervisory. It should insist that each State fulfill its duty toward its people and not allow any of its citizens to grow up in ignorance. The general intelligence of the people, both white and black, is a question that concerns all States and, therefore, ought to be considered by Congress.

CHARLES FERM

Lindsborg, Kans.

The Worth of the Button

To the Editor: While recently on a business trip through Wisconsin, it happened that I was in a small town where sleeping accommodations on Pullman trains were rather acute, that town being allotted two sections. At the time of making my reservation, the agent in charge had his allotment sold out. After informing me so, he noticed in the button-hole of my coat lapel the button of The American Legion, and immediately proceeded to call two or three adjoining stations over the long-distance telephone and secured for me a sleeper. Being very tired and getting away from sitting up the entire night, I surely did appreciate this act, and know it was only done with the spirit of fraternal feeling, which is the point I desire to bring out.

It has taught me my lesson and at any time I am in a position whereby assistance can be rendered to a brother Legionnaire, it surely shall be rendered.

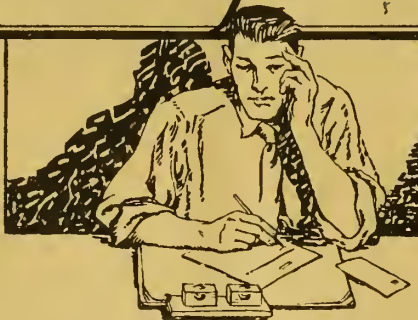
GEORGE J. LILLIG

Camp Joseph E. Johnston Post,
Chicago, Ill.

Commissions and Osteopaths

To the Editor: I wish to clear up some of the statements against osteopaths made in a recent issue by the anonymous medical doctor who quotes from an editorial in a medical journal.

As to his allegations that osteopathic education is inadequate, I wish to say that osteopathic schools require those who enter to be graduates of four-year high schools and require students to study osteopathy for four years of nine months each. They require a course of study comprising everything taught in



medical schools except materia medica. They ask that men, so educated, be allowed to take the same examinations as taken by medical doctors, and on passing to be given the same commissions.

On December 12, 1917, the late Theodore Roosevelt wrote: "I am sorry that licensed osteopathic physicians who have passed the Medical Examining Board Examinations for commissions in the Medical Corps and have been recommended for such commissions by the examining board have not received them. . . . I write on this subject with knowledge."

RAY G. HURLBURT, D.O.

Editor, *Journal of Osteopathy*
Kirksville, Mo.

The Selection of Delegates

To the Editor: Having a deep interest in the future of The American Legion, I desire to register my protest against a condition which, if left unchecked, will subordinate the interests of the majority to the interests of the few and will eventually result in factional differences and discord.

I refer to the disposition on the part of several large posts in some departments to gather for themselves the greater number of the Department offices. Particularly in the choice of delegates to the National Convention was this practice evident, and as a result certain communities were left entirely unrepresented while others had an excessive number of delegates.

Were the various districts in any Department given an apportionment of

delegates, every community would be assured of a square deal. To deny an apportionment of delegates to districts outside of the big centers of population is to fall into the error of taxation without representation, a condition subversive of the lofty purpose of The American Legion.

JOHN J. MCNEILIS

West Warwick Post,
River Point, R. I.

Navy Enlistments

To the Editor: I wish to write a few lines about discontent in the Navy. I think the Navy should permit men who shipped for the first time between November 11, 1918 and July 11, 1919, under a four year enlistment, a chance to change their enlistment to two years. All men who enlisted after July 11, 1919, are signed up for two years, as the rules were changed on that date.

I shipped for the first time on May 21, 1919, after returning from service in the Army overseas. I had to sign up for four years. When the rule was changed to permit men to sign up for only two years after July 11, 1919, we were goats. Now, I am not trying to get out of the service. Nor are the other gobs in my class. All we want is a square deal. The Navy would gain by playing fair with us.

EX-ARMY

U. S. S. Utah

Passing on the Magazine

To the Editor: Good for W. A. T. of Tulare, Cal., who makes his AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY do recruiting service. This morning I got a promise to join the Legion from a bronze-button man on a street car by telling him what has been accomplished for the disabled veteran and referring to the Preamble and the Roll Call. This feature of the magazine alone justifies the existence of The American Legion.

GEORGE V. C. CLAGHORN
Philadelphia, Pa.

Sisterly Advice

To the Editor: Would you let the sister of three privates invade your sacred pages? I enjoy reading the soldiers' letters and think the Legionnaires can do wonders if they work in unison. They won the war for mankind together and they can make the world a better place to live in if they stick together and fight for the right. Here's hoping no more will quit because they differ in

(Continued on page 30)

THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY disclaims responsibility for facts stated or opinions expressed in this department, which is open to all readers for the discussion of subjects of general interest. The only restriction imposed is that, because of space demands, no letter may exceed two hundred words.

CONVENTION SIDELIGHTS

A CERTAIN press service whose dispatches travel far and wide announced to the country that the insignia "40/8" on the chapeaux of the Pennsylvania voyageurs represented the fact that French box cars were each "made to hold eight horses and forty men during the war." Easy, Mr. Reporter, it was a bad enough war as it was.

Had there been any M. P.'s—which there were not—they would have made few arrests on charges of wearing fake medals. There were plenty of medals in evidence, but they were genuine. The Victory Medal adorned the chest of at least every fourth Legionnaire, and State and municipal medals scored one hundred percent display in some delegations. The only faking, and it was undoubtedly innocent, was in shoulder insignia. Many a left upper arm bloomed with a device that was a stranger to the War Department. The reason was that many outfits before demobilization adopted insignia which strayed into military channels and were never officially recognized.

1918 Style: "Close up there, you blinkety blump bloofs! This ain't no college snake dance!"

1920 Style (*convention parade manual*): "Say, fellows, close up a little bit, will you?"

The Navy had one old-timer at the convention who sported eight hash marks. You count 'em, snake—you're a good adder.

The Rhode Island delegation may have looked small alongside the New York and Illinois cohorts, but they can safely say that they had the most men present per square mile.

The alphabet is an unrelenting leveling of distinctions. We have Mr. Kipling's word for it that East is not West and vice versa, but for all that Nevada and New Hampshire made a single platoon front in the parade.

A party of Massachusetts delegates enjoyed a pleasant evening automobile ride in one of the many cars put at the visitors' disposal, and at the end of the trip arose the question as to whether the chauffeur should be tipped or not. Someone settled the argument by reaching into a pocket and extending a two-dollar bill.

The chauffeur looked at it and smiled dubiously.

"Guess I'd better not take it," he said. "You see, I'm secretary of state out here."

The gang behaved itself. Wild rumors afloat in some sections of the country before the convention had it that Cleveland would be a wide-open town, and that the only prosecutions would be directed against would-be profiteers who sought to get more than twenty-five cents a drink. The rumors were all wrong. Cleveland on September 27, 28 and 29 was as wet as New York or San Francisco on those same dates—and as dry. With a few not too boisterous exceptions, the Legion lived

up to its pledge to support the Constitution, which includes the Eighteenth Amendment.

When one convention speaker referred to "our hundred thousand dead asleep under foreign stars" it moved a cynical Pennsylvania delegate to whisper to his seat neighbor that if convention orators kept boosting the casualty list in that fashion, along about 1940 any veteran would be referred to as "one of the handful of members of the A. E. F. who escaped death."

Voting Strength in Convention

The voting strength of the Legion by Departments in the Second National Convention was as follows:

Department	Delegates	Department	Delegates
Alabama.....	10	New York.....	78
Arizona.....	8	North Carolina..	11
Arkansas.....	11	North Dakota..	17
California.....	51	Ohio.....	51
Colorado.....	14	Oklahoma.....	21
Connecticut....	13	Oregon.....	16
Delaware.....	6	Pennsylvania....	61
D. C.....	10	Rhode Island...11	
Florida.....	10	South Carolina..9	
Georgia.....	10	South Dakota..17	
Idaho.....	10	Tennessee.....10	
Illinois.....	71	Texas.....	27
Indiana.....	32	Utah.....	8
Iowa.....	41	Vermont.....	10
Kansas.....	28	Virginia.....	13
Kentucky.....	18	Washington....21	
Louisiana.....	9	West Virginia..15	
Maine.....	13	Wisconsin.....28	
Maryland.....	11	Wyoming.....	8
Massachusetts.63		Alaska.....	6
Michigan.....	39	Belgium.....	1
Minnesota.....	36	Canada.....	5
Mississippi.....	9	Hawaii.....	6
Missouri.....	24	Mexico.....	5
Montana.....	12	Panama.....	5
Nebraska.....	24	Philippine Is...1	
Nevada.....	7	Cuba.....	1
New Hamp.....12		British Isles...1	
New Jersey....29		France.....	6
New Mexico....8		Total.....	1,108

New Mexico's three marching delegates, with a whole line in the parade to themselves, attracted enough attention and applause to gratify a delegation of three hundred.

Folks who still worry about the "rank question" in the Legion wouldn't worry any more if they could have gone to Cleveland. Enlisted man in command, officer in the ranks was the rule rather than the exception in the parade. A husky ordinary seaman led a naval delegation from Ohio which was one of the largest single units in line, with a whole row of lieutenant commanders and lesser stiff-collars behind him.

More startling than this, however, was the case of the indignant corporal who was trying desperately to locate the seven members of his squad.

"Wherenell has that gang gone to?" he queried. "Trying to duck the detail just like a couple of years back!"

"Who are they?" he was asked. "There's six privates," answered the corporal, "and a brigadier general."

And when he found them, that was exactly what they were.

There seems to have been little profiteering by Cleveland merchants during the convention, though a Connecticut Legionnaire had his breath taken away by a half-dollar minimum price on soft collars in one haberdashery. But his faith in the Fifth City was restored when he discovered a restaurant where the item "Sliced Peaches and Cream, twenty cents" had been marked down to fifteen.

The first real demonstration in the convention came during the opening hour when J. R. McQuigg, Ohio department commander, mentioned the name of France. "There," he said, pointing to Mr. Drake of Paris Post, "sits the representative of France." What he really meant was, "There sits the representative of the department of France," but it made no difference to the gang. They rose to their feet in a great swelling spontaneous cheer, sat down without stopping cheering, and rose again. Heavy work with the gavel was required before Mr. McQuigg could continue.

All kinds of uniforms were in the parade. There was a Legionnaire in poilu blue and two in Italian gray and even a WAAC marched merrily along in the line.

A woman fainted during the parade and was taken into a drug store.

"What are they doing for her?" asked a Maine Legionnaire in a buck's uniform.

"Giving her whisky, I guess," said his companion, who wore three stripes.

"Help, sergeant," gurgled the buck and fell into his arms. "I'm fainting, too."

The Belleau Wood Gift Box that is touring the world for funds for a memorial for the Marines who died in their greatest battle collected many a franc from doughboy, gob and leather-neck when it reached the convention city, although it arrived too late to be carried in the parade.

Charles D. Barger, Congressional Medal of Honor winner, had a good deal to say about Missouri hailstorms as compared to Boche machine gun barages. One of the Missouri tempests recently raised particular shades with his wheat crop out in Joplin.

"Hey, chum, got a Woodbine?" some soldier who had served in a British sector yelled as the Tommies were goose-stepping down Euclid Avenue in the parade. A broad grin ran down the line of British faces.

When postoffice employes in Cleveland figured up their week's work for the convention period they probably found that the weight of mail going out of Cleveland had taken a big jump. Thousands of convention visitors mailed home copies of the *Legionnaire*, the magazine of the Cuyahoga County Council, which appeared with 210 heavy calendared pages. Special articles and drawings reflected the spirit which all Cleveland manifested in entertaining

the national hosts. The advertising manager also delivered heavy contributions. Orville A. Welsh is editor of the *Legionaire* and is assisted by an editorial council of five.

Rex D. Jenkins Post of Cardington, Ohio, was represented one hundred percent in the parade. Every man of its membership of fifty was in line.

There were several cases where former doughboys who from the sidelines loudly proclaimed they'd be darned if they'd ever hike in a parade again, went and changed their minds. State delegations suddenly found their ranks swelled by the additions of veterans who leaped out from the crowd and fell in behind the band.

The shortest delegate of all was Irwin Ira Rackoff, of New York City, commander of Murray Hill Post, who tops the yardstick at four feet, eleven inches. He led the New York paraders.

Members of the Thirty-seventh Division were everywhere to be seen sporting their divisional insignia on the shoulder advertising their first annual reunion, which was held at the same time as the convention. William McMaken, formerly brigadier general, was elected president of the Thirty-seventh Division Veterans' Association and Toledo was chosen as the place for the next reunion. The claim of the Seventy-ninth Division to the capture of Montfaucon was disputed by the Thirty-seventh and a resolution was passed asking Congress and the War Department to give the Thirty-seventh due credit for that victory.

Forty miles on horseback was the jaunt that Calvin J. Ward of Morristown, Tenn., made to get to Knoxville to entrain for Cleveland.

Symbolic touches were everywhere evident in the parade. The Green Mountain boys from Vermont wore bits of greenery on their uniforms and the Texas delegation's placard was topped by a pair of steer's horns.

The most picturesque group to hit the convention city was that from Montana. The stalwart Western buddies roamed around in hairy chaps, high-heeled cowboy boots and spurs that were the envy of every former second loot. The famous six-shooter was on each hip.

"We jolted, we joggled and we jarred over every railroad tie between Philadelphia and Cleveland," said A. W. Breen, Chef de Chemin de Fer de la Société des Hommes 40 et Chevaux 8, which made the trip to the convention in box cars. "It was the regular stuff we had in France all right. We came out at a sixty-mile-an-hour clip, coupled on back of an express train, and how we did bump!" There were 110 voyageurs in three box cars with a bale of straw for bedding to a car, and they brought a band to make things more lively. Members of other voitures of the Société met the Philadelphia voyageurs at Cleveland. The red-braided blue chapeau of the order was everywhere in sight, provoking the comment of the curious.

While William A. Setliffe of Illinois was at dinner with a party of friends in a hotel a waiter across the room suddenly dropped his tray, leaped over to his table and kissed him. It was Setliffe's old orderly, and he got a prompt invitation to sit down and join the party and forget about passing the slum de luxe.

Brassards were popular with many delegations, among them being the Illinois and Pennsylvania crowds. The Pennsylvania Legionnaires sported red armbands and the Illinois men blue ones.

THE LEGION'S FINANCES

The annual report of the National Treasurer to the convention showed that The American Legion is on a sound financial basis.

At the close of the Legion's First National Convention at Minneapolis, the organization faced a deficit due to the expenses of organization of \$134,941.63. With the assembly of the Second National Convention, the National Treasurer reported that not only had this deficit been wiped out but there was an actual surplus of \$4,399.40 on hand, in addition to the sum of \$209,349.40 reserved to insure the publication of THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY until December 31, 1920—an improvement in one year of \$348,690.36 in the Legion's finances. Besides, it was stated, the trust fund of \$392,633.63 given by the War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. remains intact.

"It's too hot here in Cleveland," said Herbert Pearson, the delegate from Panama. "Well, maybe it is warmer by the thermometer down where I come from, but you don't feel it so much there," and he casually mopped his forehead.

The long distance record for attendance was established by Leonard Withington, who crossed the Pacific from Honolulu and then traveled four-fifths of the way through the States to get to Cleveland.

Up from the tropics to the convention came S. A. Lovell of Havana, Cuba, and W. Soliver of Tampico, Mexico, to swell the group of delegates from foreign posts.

Francis E. Drake of Paris Post had plenty of opportunity to converse in French at the convention. He was seen often with the Fayolle party.

E. O. Pennewill, of South Creek, Wyo., fifty-eight-year-old veteran of the war, had a Victory Medal with five clasps on it. He was a private in the corps artillery overseas and brought home a German piano as a souvenir. How he did it is his secret.

Sure, Alaska was there, and so were the Philippine Islands. Their signs

stood out large as life in the foreign department rank of the parade and drew a volley of applause.

The identical Stars and Stripes that was fired on in the Armistice Day parade at Centralia last year was brought to the convention by the Washington delegation and headed their platoon in the parade.

A veteran in uniform was seen marching with an umbrella in the Indiana delegation. Of course there was a reason for it—the umbrella belonged to the woman Legionnaire hiking beside him.

The city of Cleveland, and particularly the officials of the Legion in that city who were charged with the convention arrangements, justified all the claims which had been advanced when the Ohio lake port last year invited the Legion hosts to be its guests. In the monster parade which filed down Euclid Avenue for two hours between solidly banked rows of stands, in the facilities afforded at the headquarters of the convention in the Hollenden Hotel, in the amplitude of the Hippodrome in which the convention sessions were held and in the hospitality which characterized every relation of the visitors with those who greeted them, there were manifested the genuine desire of the city of Cleveland and its Legionnaires that nothing should be left undone to insure the convention's success. And nothing was left undone.

Two delegates at the Cleveland convention had acted in a similar capacity the week before at the Fifty-fourth Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Indianapolis. These veterans of America's two greatest wars were Dr. Wesley Thompson, of Huntington Park, Cal., and Marshall W. Wood of Boise, Idaho. General William A. Ketcham of Indianapolis, who was elected commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. at the gathering in his home city, also was present at Cleveland.

The Hippodrome proved more than large enough to seat the delegates and alternates. The standards of the Departments were comfortably spaced, and the aisle room prevented any confusion due to the arrival or departure of delegates during the sessions. As a beautiful theatre, also, the Hippodrome provided an atmosphere which was more inspiring than the usual vast convention halls in which comforts have been sacrificed to magnitude. The Hippodrome did test the vocal powers of many of the speakers, but the assembly never hesitated to call out "Louder!" when it had difficulty in hearing. In fact, one of the first laughs of the convention came when a delegate shouted "Louder!" before the speaker at whom he directed the cry had begun to talk.

The convention was an unbossed convention. At no time was there any evidence of an attempt of any of the chairmen to control the course of debate, and minority spokesmen had the same freedom as those of the majority. If any sign of the operation of the steam roller appeared, it was that of the steam roller of the unanimous will of the convention itself.



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THE NEW NATIONAL COMMANDER

ON September 29, 1918, Colonel Frederick W. Galbraith, Jr., commanding the 147th Infantry, Thirty-seventh Division, performed the act of heroism which won for him the Distinguished Service Cross.

Two years later to the day—on September 29, 1920—Frederick W. Galbraith, Jr., was elected National Commander of The American Legion.

Mr. Galbraith enjoys the distinction of having been both soldier and sailor in the course of his career. His early surroundings did not lack for military atmosphere, for he was born in Watertown, Mass., where a large Government arsenal is located, and later attended grammar school in Springfield, Mass., where there is a United States armory and from which city the American Army rifle derives its name.

Mr. Galbraith was graduated from the Nautical Training School at Boston, Mass., in 1893, and served as apprentice coxswain, third mate and second mate aboard American sailing ships following his graduation. In 1898 he went to Cincinnati, becoming treasurer of the Western Paper Goods Company.

The future National Commander was commissioned major in the First Infantry, Ohio National Guard, in 1916, and was promoted to colonel the same year. In 1917 he was assigned to command the 147th Infantry, and remained at the head of this Thirty-seventh Division unit throughout the war. The regiment was composed principally of the First and Sixth Infantry Regiments, Ohio National Guard. Commander Galbraith won the Distinguished Service Cross and the Croix de

Guerre for heroism in action during the Meuse-Argonne offensive. He also participated in the St. Mihiel attack and served in the Baccarat and Ypres-Lys sectors.

His citation for the Distinguished Service Cross reads:

"For extraordinary heroism in action near Ivoiry, France, September 29, 1918. When an enemy counter-attack was imminent, he went into the front lines under a violent artillery and machine-gun barrage, and by the coolness and certainty of his orders and the inspiring example of his personal courage reorganized his own command and took command of other units whose officers had been lost or diverted in the confusion of battle. Knocked down by a shell, he refused to be evacuated and continued to carry on the work of reorganizing his position and disposing the troops to a successful conclusion."

At the first State Convention of The American Legion held in Ohio, Mr. Galbraith was unanimously elected Department Commander. When his successor—J. R. McQuigg—was elected at the 1920 convention, the title of Past Department Commander was conferred upon Mr. Galbraith and it was provided that he should be a delegate to all future conventions of The American Legion of Ohio. During the last year Mr. Galbraith, in addition to being Ohio Department Commander, served as a member of the National Executive Committee of the Legion.

The photograph of Commander Galbraith which appears on page five of this issue was taken immediately after his election to the office.

IN CONVENTION ASSEMBLED

(Continued from page 8)

granted to its nationals now located in the United States and that we earnestly request the State Department of the United States in its settlement of this question not to consider any proposition which will grant rights of naturalization to this unassimilable people."

New York objected and asked that the resolution be voted down and that a committee be appointed to report on the subject to the next convention. There were signs of some support for this attitude in various delegations, but the "Powder River" delegation from the Pacific coast, joined by the Southern delegations, raised such a storm that New York withdrew her motion and the resolution was adopted as reported.

The other recommendations of the Committee were for the Americanization of the Territory of Hawaii, the continuance of the Legion's National Americanism Commission and its removal to headquarters at Indianapolis, and for free education in English, American history and civil government for foreign and native born illiterates.

Executive Committee Quorum

AN important decision affecting the government of the Legion between national conventions was taken when the convention voted an amendment to the Constitution providing that twenty-five members shall be necessary for a quorum of the National Executive Committee.

The quorum required during the last year was seven members, and the Com-

mittee on Amendments reported its belief that so small a quorum requirement afforded any small group of National Executive Committeemen an opportunity to take official actions in the name of the whole Legion which might be entirely counter to policy and sentiment.

Preamble Unchanged

THE convention likewise rejected all proposals that the preamble to the national constitution be amended or changed in wording. Many suggestions favoring such changes were advanced in committee, but the committee majority reported that the preamble had already come to have a definite and established meaning as expressing the Legion's ideals, and that changes might lead only to confusion.

Districting Plan Rejected

A PLAN to set up with the Legion a new administrative plan by subdividing the country into nine areas, each composed of departments in certain sections, was rejected by the convention on the recommendation of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments. Six States, led by Minnesota, favored the plan in the committee and twenty-six States opposed it.

Affecting National Officers

ANOTHER important amendment to the Constitution that was adopted places the National Adjutant under the

(Continued on page 20)



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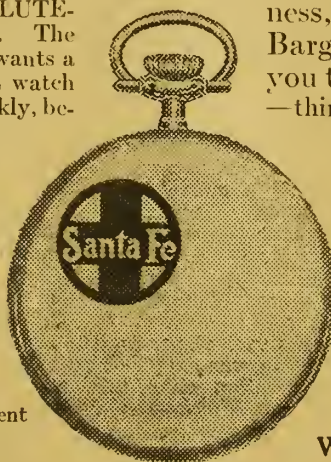
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(Continued from page 18)

direction of the National Executive Committee, which has power to remove him for cause. By another constitutional amendment the convention decided that no person shall be eligible to reelection as national commander or national vice-commander.

Election of Officers

ELECTION of officers to lead the Legion through the next year concluded the convention. Three candidates for the office of National Commander, Hanford MacNider of Iowa, F. W. Galbraith, Jr., of Ohio, and John F. J. Herbert of Massachusetts were placed in nomination in the order named.

Two ballots were necessary for a choice, the vote standing on the first ballot: Galbraith, 533; MacNider, 337; Herbert, 233; Arthur Woods of New York, 1; not voting, 2; absent, 2; and on the second: Galbraith, 686; MacNider, 275; Herbert, 145; Woods, 1; not voting, 1.

Before the roll call on the second ballot was completed it was evident that Galbraith had picked up far more than the twenty votes he lacked of having a majority on the first ballot, and before the result was announced MacNider moved and Herbert seconded the motion that the election be made unanimous.

After the demonstration in honor of the newly elected National Commander had subsided, the delegates proceeded to the choice of the five national vice-commanders and a national chaplain. The new vice-commanders selected were Thomas Goldingay of Newark, N. J., Claudius G. Pendill of Kenosha, Wis., John G. Emery of Grand Rapids, Mich., J. G. Scrugham of Reno, Nev., and E. J. Winslett of Dadeville, Ala. The Rev. John W. Inzer, of Mobile, Ala., was elected national chaplain.

Kansas City in 1921

KANSAS CITY won an easy victory in its fight to land the 1921 National Convention. In committee San Francisco and Houston, Tex., presented their claims also, and the New Jersey and the New Hampshire committeemen voted for Atlantic City. After hearing all arguments, however, the committee gave its unanimous recommendation in favor of holding the next year's convention in Kansas City on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 31, November 1 and 2. The convention voted unanimously to adopt the recommendation.

California gave notice that it would seek next year at Kansas city to take the 1922 Convention to San Francisco. Baltimore, Md., Galveston and Houston, Tex., and Syracuse, N. Y., also announced invitations for 1922. Another invitation was extended by a Minot, N. D., delegation which had as its slogan, "Why not Minot—the place where the West begins, where the sky is the limit and there is no limit to the sky—one inch from the Canadian border?"

Resolutions Adopted

THE convention disposed of much business by passing, during its Tuesday's session, without objection, debate or the formality of a vote, a series of resolutions brought in by its Resolutions Committee covering a wide field of subjects, ranging from an expression of sympathy for the President

of the United States in his illness to the adoption of the poppy as the official memorial flower of the Legion.

Through these resolutions, the Legion objected to a colony of 8,000 "conscientious objectors calling themselves Mennonites" coming to this country from Canada; declared that all civilian positions in the War and Navy Departments should be filled by ex-service men and women; indorsed the proposition to observe Armistice Day this year by special ceremonies centering around the distribution of Victory Medals; thanked the people of France for their tender care of A. E. F. dead; expressed appreciation of the presence of General Fayolle and Admiral Grant at the convention; authorized its National Executive Committee to study and devise means for helping Legion posts outside the United States carry on work of common interest to the whole organization; pledged support and patronage to advertisers in THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY; provided that hereafter no funds shall be solicited in the name of the Legion for any purpose except on the written authority of a post or department commander; and urged municipalities to establish bureaus of legal aid for ex-service men and women and advised members of the Legion to avail themselves of their help.

Then followed the convention's thanksgiving. National officers of the Legion, National Commander D'Olier, National Adjutant Bolles, National Chaplain Kelley and National Treasurer Tyndall all came in for their share of praise and thanks for their services of the last year, as did many others associated with them in the administration of Legion affairs, including Russell G. Creviston, National Director of Organization; George H. Rennick, Assistant National Adjutant; George d'Utassy, chairman of the Legion Publication Committee; and two members of the Indianapolis bar, Robert A. Adams and Walter Myers.

The thanks of the Legion were also extended in resolutions to the citizens and civic bodies of Indianapolis for many courtesies shown National Headquarters; to the Chamber of Commerce of Indianapolis for having provided, without expense to the Legion, offices, telephone service, lights and water for National Headquarters; to Bowman Elder, chairman of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce helping in the establishment of National Headquarters; and to Dr. T. Victor Keene, National Executive Committeeman from Indiana, for general assistance to National Headquarters and for particular help in securing from the Indiana Legislature an appropriation for a permanent building to house them.

Expression was also given to the Legion's appreciation of the way its activities had been treated in the press of the country from its inception. And finally Cleveland, its mayor and its citizens, Cleveland Legionnaires and posts, and C. C. Chambers, chairman of the Convention Committee, were all given a rousing vote of thanks for the way the convention was arranged for and entertained.

Convention Committees

THE dispatch with which the convention disposed of its formidable program of resolutions and business was due in large measure to the tireless work of the fourteen Convention

Committees. Those delegates who appeared on the floor of the Hippodrome the three mornings of the convention with bloodshot eyes and crumpled linen were for the most part, worn-out members of these committees, many of whose sessions extended far into the wee small hours.

One representative from each Legion Department, designated by the delegates from the Department, sat on each of the committees. The committees and their chairmen were as follows:

Credentials—L. H. Callan
Permanent Organization and Rules—Chipperfield
Resolutions—Thomas W. McManus, Cal.
Legislation—Thomas W. Miller, Del.
Disabled Soldiers and Insurance—Louis T. Grant, Cal.
Adjusted Compensation—Robert S. Marx
Constitutional Amendments—Eric Fisher Wood, New York
Department Organization and Ritual—Thomas Goldingay, N. J.
Finance and Dues—Edward Clifford, Ill.
Women's Auxiliary—Edward B. Follet
Publicity—Paul J. McGahen, Penn.
Military Affairs—Joseph A. Drain, D. C.
Americanism—Leonard Withington, Hawaii
Time and Place of Next Convention—Frank B. Flannery

Other Recommendations

AMONG other actions taken by the convention were these:

Recommended that an effort be made to erect a memorial in France as soon as feasible, that Legion posts contribute annually the necessary sum for decorating the graves of the A. E. F., that a fund be collected for a memorial at Centuria, Washington, where four members of the Legion were killed during the Armistice Day parade of 1919, and that November 11 be made a national holiday to be known as Armistice Day.

Asked the War and Navy Departments to furnish the complete records of the dead to their several States.

Went on record as favoring legislation to permit ex-service men and women to purchase war supplies from the Government, to grant service men of the World War double time for actual war service to apply on full retirement only, to provide for permanent promotion for warrant officers in the Navy, to exempt from taxation any portion of proceeds of benefit performances given for the aid of ex-service men, to protect the use of the Legion emblems and insignias by State statutes, to give military status to women who served in the Medical Department in the A. E. F. and this country as civilian employees, to promote the development of the air industry, to give all ex-service men full benefits of the land laws, for the extension of the "Trading with the Enemy Act," for the protection of World War veterans employed under the civil service, and for establishing the patent of all disabled ex-service men to mining claims without further work.

The convention indorsed specifically these bills pending in Congress:

Senate Bill 3477, providing for the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and determine the feasibility of developing tracts of land privately owned and dispo-

Senate Bill 3475, to promote Americanization by providing cooperation with States in the education of non-English speaking persons and assimilation of foreign-born;

Senate Bill 2444, creating a Commission on Rural and Urban Home Settlement;

Senate Bill 4372, to encourage the establishment of farms and suburban homes by World War veterans;

Senate Bill 4211, to fix compensation of officers of National Army who incurred disability while in service;

Senate Bill 3317, to prohibit and punish certain seditious acts against the Government and to prohibit use of mails for such purposes;

H. R. 12320 and H. R. 12646, carrying out recommendations of Minneapolis convention with reference to deportation of aliens and immigration;

H. R. 12607 and H. R. 12608 and H. R. 13326, increasing benefits of ex-service men under the Civil Service law;

H. R. 13407, providing for the consolidation of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, the Public Health Service and the Vocational Board;

H. R. 12952, providing employment and rural homes for ex-service men;

H. R. 10835, providing for the retirement of disabled emergency officers;

H. R. 11430, carrying out resolutions of previous convention with reference to sedition;

H. R. 11227, extending the period during which the Government may prosecute slackers.

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the Former Soldier and Sailor

Cuban Gains Wealth on Doughboy's Trail

Old traditions of leave areas for American soldiers in France during the war have been completely upset by one Hannibal de Mesa, a Cuban sugar planter, who is reported to have taken gambling houses at Aix-les-Bains, Biarritz and Deauville into camp to the tune of \$9,000,000 during the last few months.

The ex-doughboy of the Armée Américaine who visited any of those places two years ago, oftentimes heeled with a considerable bankroll, usually considered himself lucky to get back to his old outfit with so much as a single clacker burdening the pockets of his o. d. breeches. But the soldiers couldn't play at the tables where the Cuban made his killing, so maybe that's why none of them duplicated his feat.

Anyway, De Mesa is said to have had a phenomenal run of luck, which began at Deauville with the winning of a mere \$700,000 in August. At Aix-les-Bains, he adopted real Babe Ruth tactics and increased the gamekeepers' losses to \$2,000,000. By the time he had finished elouthing the banks at Biarritz, his gains were estimated at \$9,000,000. Now all Europe is said to be talking about him as the world's greatest gambler. He is quoted as saying that baccarat, the game he played, is far superior to the galloping dominoes.

Red Cross Steps in to Care for Vouchers

Disabled men in training under the Federal Board for Vocational Education will not be denied the medical treatment and attention necessary to keep them in fit condition to pursue their courses, in spite of the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury that the Federal Board has no power to pay the bills. The American Red Cross has offered to take care of all vouchers for medical care given the men in training and the Director of the Federal Board has accepted the offer. They amount to about \$7,000 a month.

Soldier Legislation Manual for Posts

Ten thousand copies of the National Legislative Committee's report to the National Convention of the Legion at Cleveland are being printed for distribution to all Legion posts, by order of the National Executive Committee.

This report, submitted in the form of a book of 228 pages, appealed to department representatives as a comprehensive review of ex-service and Legion legislation, past and pending, that should be put in the hands of the Legion membership.

The outline of its table of contents will give some idea of the aid it will be to post members and post workers as a handbook on national ex-service legislation. It covers the legislative accomplishments of the Legion, the fight in detail for adjusted compensation and the

fourfold plan, aliens, Americanization, Army reorganization, aviation, civil service, consolidation of ex-service bureaus, courts-martial regulation, education, Federal Board for Vocational Education, foreign language publications, French orphans, hospitalization, immigration, land legislation, legislation pending in House and Senate, military policy, Nurse Corps, partially accomplished legislation, patents and copyrights, Public Health Service, retirement of emergency officers, rifles, sedition, slackers, soldier dead and War Risk Insurance.

The book also gives the votes of members of Congress on the more important measures of vital interest to Legionnaires and ex-service men.

The new ten-thousand edition of the report for Legion posts was expected to be ready for distribution October 15.

Billion Easy Figure in War Risk Statistics

A summary of the activities of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance as of August 31, 1920, shows that the insurance division of the Bureau has written 4,640,049 War Risk policies to the amount of \$40,331,640,000.

The Marine and Seaman's Insurance Division has done a total business of \$2,390,074,385, with premiums collected amounting to \$17,585,072 on 33,395 policies, resulting in paid claims of \$29,830,746, leaving a surplus over and above expenses and refunds of approximately \$17,500,000.

Gross premium remittances from all sources aggregate \$346,987,730.29; 130,017 claims allowed on account of death are represented by insurance to the amount of \$1,154,911,719.63, and 3,385 claims for insurance allowed on account of permanent and total disability involve \$29,577,540. During August, 1920, alone, the total disbursements on War Risk claims amounted to \$7,320,607.46.

The Allotment and Allowance Division has approved 2,098,149 claims for allotment allowance involving payments for allotments amounting to \$290,019,861.35, and for allowances amounting to \$557,981,737.26.

New Army Plans Call for Quick Expansion

The steps which the War Department is taking, under the Army Reorganization Act of June 4, 1920, to give the country a well-balanced force, consisting of the Regular Army, National Guard and Organized Reserve, capable of immediate expansion in the eventuality of a war, were described recently by Maj.-Gen. William G. Haan in a speech at Detroit, Mich. General Hahn, who is Director of the War Plans Division of the General Staff, was addressing the convention of The American Officers of the World War.

Under plans now being worked out, each of the nine Army Corps Areas, into which the country recently was divided, will have within its own jurisdiction, organizations of not only the Regular Army and the National Guard, but also of the Organized Reserve. The plans, when perfected, will place each of these branches on a mobilization basis which would operate automatically in case of great emergency.

The Regular Army, at home and abroad, is to number 300,000 officers and enlisted men. The National Guards of the states are expected to muster in peacetime, 435,000, and this force is to constitute the second line of national defense. More than 70,000 officers have been appointed to the Organized Reserves since November 11, 1918, and 12,000 applications for appointments are pending.

The increased pay provided for all members of the National Guard is expected to help this service maintain its quota. The appropriate yearly pay for various grades now stands: Captain, \$794; First Lieutenant, \$462; Second Lieutenant, \$376; Sergeants (four classes) \$115 to \$223; Corporal, \$95; Private, first class, \$75, and Private, \$64.

The National Guard is to be kept at full strength in peacetime and will be available for minor emergencies. In wartime, it would immediately assume its place as a component

of the Army of the United States. In the various states, it would be organized on divisional and regimental and company lines, with all necessary auxiliary units.

The Organized Reserves are designed to provide in peacetime an organized, but skeletonized, force which may be rapidly expanded into an adequate war component of the Army of the United States, to meet any emergency requiring troops in excess of those provided by the Regular Army and the National Guard.

The whole system will provide an adequate means of supplying replacements, and will insure that each branch will have all the elements required in a great war Army.

Each officer of the organized Reserves will be placed under the orders of the Commander of the Corps Area in which he lives. For instance, a Major of Ordnance, living in Boston, would be assigned for duty at the Watertown Arsenal in Massachusetts. A Captain, of Wilmington, N. C., appointed to the Infantry Section, would be placed under the commander of the Fourth Corps Area and might be assigned to command Company C, 329th Infantry, 83d Division. The officer last mentioned would, with other officers and non-commissioned officers of his division, go to Camp Jackson for a training period each year.

Each unit of the organized Reserves will be localized and officered by Reserve Officers residing in the locality. The enlisted personnel will be assigned to units localized in the vicinity of their places of residence. The annual training period will be fifteen days. Because of fundamental differences, such as pay, duties, etc., it is not expected that there will be any competition between the National Guard and the Organized Reserves.

French System in New Army Corps Program

The recent War Department order dividing the United States into nine Army Corps districts probably looks forward to the establishment of a system under which automatic mobilization of all military forces in the country could be effected as smoothly and expeditiously as the French carry out their mobilizations. The states composing the new Corps areas and the Corps Commanders are as follows:

First: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Maj.-Gen. David C. Shanks.

Second: New York, New Jersey and Delaware. Maj.-Gen. Robert L. Bullard.

Third: Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia. Maj.-Gen. Adelbert Cronkhite.

Fourth: North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas. Maj.-Gen. John F. Morrison.

Fifth: Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana and Kentucky. Maj.-Gen. George F. Read.

Sixth: Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood.

Seventh: Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota. Maj.-Gen. Omar Bundy.

Eighth: Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. Maj.-Gen. Joseph P. Dickman.

Ninth: Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada and California. Maj.-Gen. Hunter Liggett.

For purposes of mobilization and other emergency maneuvers the corps areas are grouped in three Army areas. The first Army area will be composed of the First, Second and Third Corps areas; the Second Army area of the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Corps areas, and the Third Army Area of the remaining Corps areas.

Declines Place in Harding Delegation—An invitation to accompany a delegation of California Republicans to Marion, O., to greet Senator Harding, was declined by Buron R. Fitts, newly elected commander of the Department of California, American Legion, on the ground that acceptance might violate the spirit of the political restriction clause of the Legion Constitution. "The American Legion has adopted a policy of non-participation in partisan politics," Fitts said, "and although a Republican and supporter of Senator Harding, I do not feel it proper for me to accept the invitation."



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YOU hugged old Mother Earth in No-Man's-Land, while shooting Star Shells burst, and ricocheting rockets cast their blue-green gleam o'erhead.

YOU answered, without joy, the gas alarm.

YOU knew the deadly action of the blistering mustard, the stifling phosgene, and the smothering chlorine.

YOU breathed a silent prayer of thanks for the smoke screen that was laid about your transport, or that masked your action going over the top.

YOU smiled when the nurse gave you the anesthetic for you knew it meant surcease from the agony of fixing a splintered leg.

YOU wept with joy when you saw what modern surgery combined with new healing agents had done for your wrecked body.

YOU know these things, and more besides, better than tongue can tell, or pen depict.

BUT, do you know?

—that Niagara electricity produced your answering mustard and chlorine and phosgene? —the phosphorous bombs, the rockets, the star shells? And do you know that from here came the soothing anesthetics and the life-saving germicides and antiseptics? And do you know that from Niagara's electric industries came aluminum for your kits, special steels for guns and shells, and abrasives to grind all implements of war both for the taking and saving of life?

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130.....	30x3½.....	10.70	2.70	150.....	34x4.....s.s.	14.95	3.75
110.....	32x3½ s.s.....	12.85	2.85	32.....	34x4½ s.s.....	16.85	4.35
128.....	31x4.....	13.43	3.20	20.....	35x4½ s.s.....	17.75	4.45
92.....	32x4.....	13.95	3.35	8.....	37x5.....s.s.	18.75	5.45

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CARRYING ON

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627 West 43d Street, New York City.



Dedication of a municipal aviation field in honor of Lieut. Newell Barber, who lost his life in combat overseas, stunt flying by forest fire patrol airplanes and a patriotic parade were the chief events at a celebration by the Medford, Ore., Post. The Chamber of Commerce and other civic bodies cooperated. A dance and a cabaret in charge of the Women's Auxiliary helped to swell the building fund.

BOBBER for apples, pinning the tail on the donkey, a country store, a band concert, jack o' lanterns, pumpkin pies, and about everything else that can be thought of are included on the program of the Halloween Night celebration to be staged by the Uplands and Ontario Posts of California. The fête is counted on to raise funds for a home for Uplands Post.

When the Memphis Post learned from its welfare committee that the widow of John F. Hoar, a legless veteran of the Canadian army, was destitute in Chicago, the hat was passed on the instant and a contribution of twenty-five dollars was raised and sent to aid her. Hoar, who went through the storming of Vimy Ridge, took his own life on being informed that his pension was about to be stopped.

Charles S. Hatch Post of Berwick, Mo., has bought a lot in the business district of the town and intends to construct a permanent home on it. The structure will be of brick with clubrooms to house the Post and its women's auxiliary, which is being organized by Miss Georgiana Durant, who served as a nurse in France, and Mrs. Frank D. Chisholm of Berwick.

IN order to stir up greater interest in the coming presidential election and particularly to inform the women of the community on election methods, a mass meeting was held recently by the Linglestown, Pa., Post. Addresses were delivered by prominent men of the county.

Two military funerals in two days were conducted by Albert L. Quinn Post of Jersey City, N. J. Legionnaires in uniform marched in the funeral processions on both occasions, first when the body of Sgt. William J. Burke was interred and again on the following morning, when final honors were paid to Bernard M. Kaufmann.

Called on by the T. P. Johnston Post of Mt. Gilead, O., in its effort to raise funds to purchase a home, Senator Warren G. Harding took time off from his campaign for the Presidency to open the Post's drive with an address. He praised the part the service men and citizens of the county played in the war, saying: "You and I locally can show our gratitude to the men of the Legion by aiding in their enter-

prises and by supporting such efforts as they are making to house their organization in a suitable home." A total of \$1,200 was raised by the Legionnaires. The exercises opening the drive were held at the Victory memorial shaft at Mt. Gilead, won by the citizens of the county for leading all the counties in the country in the sale of War Savings Stamps.

REPORTS from local membership drives conducted in all sections of the country show Trafton Loveland of the Charles A. Learned Post, of Detroit, as the star recruiter for the Legion. At the close of the Post's campaign he received a cash prize of twenty-five dollars for being the first recruiter to get 200 new members, a ring as the first to enlist 250 new members, a fishing outfit for obtaining the most renewals and a trip to the State convention for having rounded up the most new members and the most renewals.

Guy Taylor Post of Albany, Tex., seeks to erect a memorial hall on the court house square named in honor of their standard bearer. A total of \$3,000 was raised in the first stages of the drive. "Albany has five trails passing through it so, buddies of the Northern, Eastern, Southern and Western States, when passing our way let us show you real West Texas hospitality," is the message from the Post. "Come in single or double file or in massed formation, we'll greet and treat you with the best we have."

MANY Legion Posts in Missouri have associated themselves with the Good Roads Federation of the State, and are supporting the proposal for a \$60,000,000 bond issue for the construction of 6,000 miles of hard-surfaced roads. "Lift Missouri Out of the Mud" is the slogan, and the former doughboys who recall the boggy wallows of France seem to be getting back of the plan.

A. M. Harvey, a member of the Capitol Post, Topeka, Kans., has suggested the formation of a Men's Auxiliary of the Legion, with fathers and brothers of ex-service men, together with veterans of the Civil and Spanish-American wars eligible for membership in it. He says he has found that the male relatives of Legionnaires are just as much interested in the organization as the

women and in his judgment they would make an organization that would be of great help to the Legion.

A five-day winter festival is being organized by the Flathead Post of Kalispell, Mont. The Post, which started with seventeen charter members, now has an enrollment of more than 225.

The American flag which covered the casket containing the body of Charles H. Elliott, late of the 101st Engineers, on its journey from France, was presented to the father of the dead hero after the funeral services conducted by West Bridgewater, Mass., Post.

Charges made by San Francisco Post No. 1 that Pettyjohn Hogarth, formerly a member of the intelligence committee of the Post, was in reality a radical, and that he was the author of inflammable literature condemning the Legion, promptly resulted in the passing of a resolution demanding his expulsion. The case against Hogarth has been proved, the Post announces, and the papers he wrote have been turned over to the Department of Justice, which is searching for him.

YOUNGER AND YOUNGER

Just as soon as one unit of the Women's Auxiliary sets up a record for enrolling the youngest member for the others to shoot at they shoot at it and down it comes.

The Auxiliary of Sangamon Post, of Springfield, Ill., last week announced as at the top with a five days' old member. Today, the auxiliary of the Aberdeen, Ida. Post, leads the field. Little Miss Helen Gwyn Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Wilson, was just six hours old when her application and dues were received by the secretary.

A framed picture containing the photographs of the sixty-eight heroes of Richmond Hill, a town of 15,000 people, who made the supreme sacrifice during the war was unveiled on the first anniversary of the Richmond Hill, N. Y., Post. The Post, which started with 17 men, now has a membership of more than 350.

The appointment of a captain in each street of its district to see that the street is represented in the Legion 100 percent and that all dues are collected and accounted for is planned by the Kensington Post of Philadelphia. A committee appointed by the Post is now searching for a suitable summer home within easy commuting distance to be used next year.

When the problem of how to get a bigger turnout at its meetings cropped up before Indiana Harbor, Ind., Post, it was decided to stage some kind of an entertainment at each session. Result: the next meeting was a record-breaker, and every one of the 250 members present to be present at the following one.

A permanent record of the discharges of all ex-service men of Greenwood County, S. C., will be kept in a book devoted to that purpose by Greenwood Post. This means that should a veteran later lose his discharge, there will always be a record of it in the county court house. The clerk of court will record these discharges gratis.



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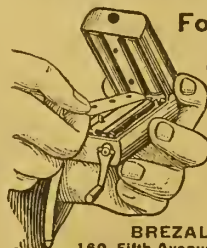
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30x3 1/2 8.45 1.95	34x4 8.70 3.95	36x5 12.85 4.85
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CAMP UPTON—Members of Camp Q. M. Det. and M. T. Corps at this camp are asked to write to A. Mayer, 140 W. 16th st., New York City, who is organizing a reunion of the outfits.

GENL. HOSP. No. 12, Biltmore, N. C.—Patients in Ward C-3 about July 12, 1919, are requested to

write to S. D. Myrick, 304 Hester st., Stillwater, Okla.

BARBER, ROY C., last heard from at Dansville Hosp., N. Y., while in Co. A, 34th Inf., write Merion Huginin, Box 121, Camanche, Iowa.

BARRY, JOHN J., New York City—Director of Finance, Munitions Bldg., Washington, D. C. holds allotment refund check. Give army record and mark application "30361-Allot."

BOYD, PAISLEY, formerly Co. L, 34th Inf., transferred about Oct. 15, 1918, write Akey R. Smith, Route 3, Turney, Mo.

CLARK, JACK L., enlisted at Fort Slocum, N. Y., write Wilson "Slim" Parker, 45 Brenton Terrace, Pittsfield, Mass.

DAVIS, FRED C., formerly 373d Aero Squadron, write Arthur E. Anderson, Denton, Texas.

FERGUSON, LEONARD E., last heard from in 10th Co., Fort De Russy, Honolulu, H. T. Whereabouts sought by mother, Mrs. L. P. Ferguson, Route 2, Sulphur Springs, Texas.

FLINN, JOHN, formerly 39th A. S. S. C., write Frank McLaughlin, Morris, Ill.

GIBSON, MERL H., vocational student formerly at Rexburg, Idaho, write Dr. S. B. Thatcher, Logan, Utah.

HAIGHT, WILLIAM, formerly Co. L, 1st Army Hq. Reg., write W. Killingbeck, Jr., 493 Scotland st., Orange, N. J.

HELD, SAM, formerly Co. B, 33d Inf., write Ralph B. Halley, 166 West 128th st., New York City.

HESS, HARRY H., last heard from at East Butler, Pa., write Edward S. Bennett, American Legion Post, Keane, N. H.

JACOBS, IRVING P., formerly with A. C. S., A. P. O. 714, write Leslie Stafford, Box 283, Ardmore, Okla.

KLINE, ALBERT H., shell shock patient, missing from home at Fremont, Ohio. Information wanted by John Kline, Route 2, Clyde, Ohio. Kline served in 15th F. A.

KOCH, FLOYD P., formerly 309th Inf., M. G. Co., lost all his personal belongings and souvenirs in hospitals and wants to hear from men in Medical Corps and A. P. O. staff who would be willing to part with some of their souvenirs.

LAMBERT, —, formerly orderly in 2d Eng., Coblenz, write R. B. Preston, N. Ferrisburg, Vt.

LINDNER, J. V., Box 154 Westwood, Cal., wants to hear from his friends at Fort Riley, Camp Pike and Camp Polk.

MEARS, BRYANT, Sun Star Ranch, Toton P. O., Jackson Hole, Wyo., wants to hear from A. M. White, with Y. M. C. A. at Verneil early in 1919, and Dennie Cavanaugh, formerly of Co. G, 116th Am. Tr.

NICKELSON, J. or HOMER, formerly Camp Merritt, N. J., write P. J. Cady, 315 First National Bank Bldg., Houston, Texas.

PARKS, DAN, formerly 83d Co., 6th Marines, write P. J. Cady, 315 First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Houston, Texas.

PEARCE or PIERCE, CHARLIE, formerly 141st Aero Squad., write Fred B. Stone, 212 Spring st., Winston-Salem, N. C.

RAMSEY, FRANK W., discharged at Fort Russell, Wyo., in April, 1920, write A. M. Lamberty, Elko, Nev.

READE, —, formerly Co. H, 143d Inf., write Jack Trig, 1212 Avenue N., Galveston, Texas, or Max Hon, Livingston, Texas.

RISE, SVENE, former Hq. Co., 33d Inf., write George M. Sorum, Barnesville, Minn.

RICHARDSON, KENNETH W., formerly 291st Co., Marines, Paris Island, S. C., in Aug., 1918, write John W. Turner, 2103 Turner ave., Chicago, Ill.

RILEY, formerly interpreter of Hq. Co., 15th Eng. may obtain letter of importance by writing P. Lorenson, Postmaster, Liffol-le-Grand, Vosges, France.

SCHROYER, RICHARD L., Q. M. C., who returned with Brester Casual Co. on board the U. S. S. Sol Navis, is asked to communicate with Harry E. Street, Owatonna, Minn.

SCRIVEN, WILLIAM, formerly 147th F. A., write Grover E. Haney, Wellington, Kans.

SHELDON, L. A., Clymer, N. Y., wants to hear from Leo B. Chastant, Ward 7, Genl. Hosp. No. 6, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Leland Orton, formerly Co. B, 17th Bn., U. S. Guards, Camp Green, N. C., and Kelly B. May, discharged at Genl. Hosp. No. 6, Fort McPherson, Ga.

SIX, RAYMOND S., formerly Co. M, 59th Inf., write T. R. Wooderson, 1357 S. Washington, st., Royal Oak, Mich.

STACEY, TALMADGE, discharged from Hq. Co., Camp Mabry, Texas, write Byron Roberts, Frio Town, Texas.

STAMBOULIAN, NISHON, formerly Bty. A, 78th F. A., is missing. Information wanted by Paul H. Keating, American Legion, State House, Boston, Mass.

TERRY, EDDIE, Co. 26, 163d D. B., can get travel pay check by identifying himself in letter to Service Division, American Legion National Hqrs., Indianapolis, Ind.

THOMPSON, JAMES, driver with S. S. U. No. 13, wounded on May 21, 1917, write James M. Thompson, Fairview, Okla.

TREDWELL, W. E., formerly 14th M. G. Bn., write Albert J. Woodcock, Route 2, Box 4, Byron, Ill.

VESCELIUS, LAWRENCE C., write to the Adjutant, American Legion Post, Brea, Cal.

WAITE, CLAYTON B., formerly Co. F, 301st Eng., write Anthony R. Macedo, 87 Franklin st., East Somerville, Mass.

WHITE, HENRY O., formerly U. S. Naval Base No. 18, Inverness, Scotland, write Walter N. Schuhmacker, 187 Amity st., Flushing, L. I., N. Y.

WISEMAN, —, formerly company mechanic, Co. C, 353d Inf., send address to G. F. Doering, Burchard, Nebr.

2d ENG., Co. F and Hq.—Ernest L. Ehman, Route 3, Norwood, Mo., wants to hear from Leo Skyles, Edward (Penny) Doarsen and Charles Phillips.

39TH CO. TRANS. CORPS—G. A. Kendrick, Box 1645, Tacoma, Wash., wants addresses of Cpl. James H. Hayes and Pvt. Carl F. Harrelson, Carl E. McAttee and John Cross as he has copies of company roster for them.

43D PRISON ESCORT CO.—William Grause, 1 Forest st., Kearny, N. J., wants to hear from members of this outfit so that he can get in touch with company commander and straighten out his discharge.

80TH INF., Co. F—William A. Criswell, Jr., Box 984, Sapulpa, Okla., wants to hear from his buddies, particularly Bugler Neil Barrett.

116TH INF., Co. L—L. Roy Ross, Box 411, Sweet Water, Texas, wants to hear from Cap Johnson and other members of the outfit.

118TH F. A., Bty. F—Alfred E. Davis and Oliver Grindle are asked to communicate with H. G. Johnston, Newnan, Ga.

311TH INF., Co. D—Members of this outfit can get addresses of their buddies from J. E. Smelts, Marshall and Center sts., Lake Geneva, Wis.

In the Casualty List



MISC. TRADES UNIT No. 2, Q. M. C.—Pvts Charles G. Douglass and Herbert S. Douglass, brothers, left for France on board British transport *Caronia* about Oct. 1, 1918. Herbert died Oct. 9 and was buried at sea. Charles died in hospital at Brest three days after landing. Their father would like to

hear from physician, nurse, chaplain or any member of this unit who knew or attended either of these men. Write to Joseph Douglass, Cape May Court House, N. J.

TOMOTHY, LT., was killed in Belleau Wood while with 80th Co., 6th Marines. Parents can get his safety razor from Thomas L. Brennan, 524 Stevenson st., Sayre, Pa.

RED CROSS HOSP. No. 4, Mossley Hill, Liverpool—Floyd L. Perry, A. S. S. C., died of pneumonia after being taken from the *Celtic* on Sept. 29, 1918. Details wanted by Mrs. Augusta L. Perry, 319 G st., N. E., Miami, Okla.

4TH INF., Co. F—Raymond L. Ross killed at Chateau-Thierry on July 21, 1918. Father, C. E. Ross, Anselmo, Nebr., wants information.

9TH INF.—John Tumulty unofficially reported

killed in France. Particulars wanted by mother, Mrs. Tumulty, 259 Cabot st., Boston, Mass.

11TH INF., Co. L—Raymond Jones reported killed in action on Armistice Day. Information wanted by mother, Mrs. Belle Jones, Route 3, New Matamoras, Ohio.

17TH Co., 5TH MARINES—Albert D. Dupre killed at Neiderstein, Germany, on June 2, 1919. His sister, Mrs. Albert Proulx, 1291½ East 7th st., St. Paul, Minn., wants to hear from buddies who were with him.

18TH INF., Co. 1—William McKinley reported killed Oct. 4, 1918. Information sought by father, Lon McKinley, Winamac, Ind.

26TH INF., Co. G and M. G. Co.—George E. Deming variously reported killed, wounded and missing in action. Details of death wanted by mother, Mrs. Frank M. Deming, 317 Rochelle st., Mt. Oliver Sta., Pittsburgh, Pa.

38TH INF., Co. K—Albert B. Hays wounded in the Argonne on Oct. 8, 1918; carried to Field Hosp. No. 27 on Oct. 9; transferred to Red Cross Hosp. No. 14 and died same date. Information regarding his last hours and death and place and manner of burial is wanted by his father, Dr. R. L. Hays, 612 Gibbs Bldg., San Antonio, Texas.

49TH INF., Co. F—Will J. Traver last heard from on arrival overseas. Information desired by mother, Mrs. Addie L. Traver, 134 North ave., Owego, N. Y.

58TH INF., Co. E—William F. Seyforth died after being wounded near Cherry on Aug. 14, 1918. Details wanted by brother, Albert E. Seyforth, 919 S. Division st., Polo, Ill.

76TH Co., 6TH MARINES—James H. Wilson fatally wounded in the Argonne on Nov. 1, 1918; died in Mobile Hosp. No. 4. Stretcher bearers, nurses or anyone else who saw him after he was wounded are asked to communicate with father, James H. Wilson, 27 West 27th st., Indianapolis, Ind.

103D INF., Co. D—Morris L. Miller died in Field Hosp. No. 102 on Oct. 1, 1918. Members of outfit are asked to send information to mother, Mrs. Ada G. Miller, 8433 Wiswell ave., Hartwell, Cincinnati, Ohio.

106TH INF., Co. C—Pvt. Cohen is asked to write to Mrs. Orlando Ellis, 61 Pleasant st., Fitchburg, Mass., mother of Pvt. John C. Ellis of Co. C.

110TH INF., Co. K—Lewis Gathers wounded on Aug. 2, 1918 and died the same night in Field Hosp. No. 112. Buddies are asked to send details to his mother, Mrs. Opey Gathers, 148 Grand ave., Clarion, Pa.

140TH INF., Co. A—John M. Mueller died of wounds on Oct. 3, 1918 and was buried at Fleury-sur-Aire. Soldiers, nurses or chaplains who can tell of his last hours are asked to write to his father, the Rev. John F. Mueller, 4522 N. 19th st., St. Louis, Mo.

147TH F. A., Hq. Co.—Harry A. Millener killed northwest of Malancourt on Sept. 26, 1918. Rural detail of 1th Inf., in command of Chaplain J. Austin, gave place of burial as Communal Cemetery, Malancourt, but grave has not been found. Information wanted by father, Fred J. Millener, 588 Child st., Rochester, N. Y.

147TH F. A., BTY. A—Alex J. Bowman died of wounds. Details wanted by sister, Miss Marie A. Bowman, Hayward, Cal.

148TH INF., Co. C—William Cadwallader's whereabouts sought by uncle, William Cadwallader, 5812 Victoria ave., St. Louis, Mo.

306TH INF., Hq. Co.—Leirh D. Hughes, evacuated on Nov. 4, 1918, from Argonne Forest, died in Beune on Nov. 22. Particulars of his life in the service wanted by mother, Mrs. Lucie M. Hughes, Hopkinton, Mass.

306TH INF., Co. B—Emerald C. Coil killed Sept. 26, 1918. Information sought for his father by Dr. G. E. Miller, Spencerville, Ohio.

307TH INF., Co. C—Alonzo W. Wyman wounded at Merval on Sept. 14, 1919; reported dead on Nov. 11; also said to have been, seen in an English hospital after the Armistice. Information wanted by mother, Mrs. Rose N. Wyman, Route 29, Burt, N. Y.

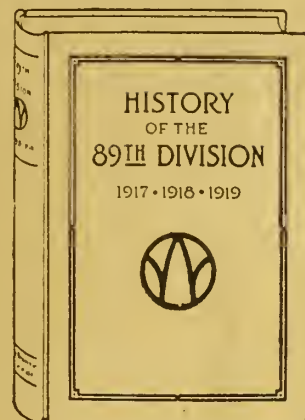
310TH INF., Co. A—Joseph W. Hampshire reported wounded, degree undetermined; also missing in action; also in hospital for treatment. Last news from him dated Oct. 18, 1918, after Argonne battle. Information asked for by American Red Cross, Boston, Mass.

314TH INF., Co. H—Peter Seneski died in hospital on Oct. 12, 1918. Brother wants to hear from anyone who saw him shortly before his death and knows whether he made any statement on his deathbed. Address Walter Seneski, Box 202, Kulpmont, Pa.

315TH INF., Co. A—Frank C. Richter last reported wounded and in Base Hosp. No. 18 after the Argonne. Buddies knowing anything about him or his personal belongings are asked to write to his mother, Mrs. Annie Taylor, 1549 W. Oakdale st., Philadelphia, Pa.

324TH INF., Co. G—George W. Gilson last heard from in this outfit. News of his fate wanted by his aunt, Mrs. Anna Conway, Oswego, Ore.

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Published by the War Society of the 89th Division

Author
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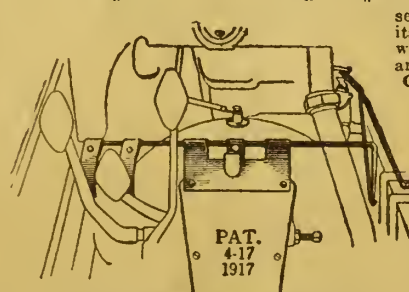
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THE TRUTHFUL MUNCHAUSEN

Tales of the Impossible That Really Happened

QUELLE guerre, quelle guerre! We never realized what a regular quelle of a guerre it really was until these truthful Munchausens unscrambled themselves from the O. D. to scratch the Waterman or tickle the Underwood with the tales of the impossible that really happened, or should have happened anyway.

Let's hear what you have to say for yourself. What experiences did you have in the war that nobody would believe unless you swore they were the truth—and sometimes not even then? Write them out—the shorter the better—and shoot to the Munchausen Editor, THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY.

Well, Well!—While traveling from Le Havre to Reims, after the Armistice, I met a Marine who was not at Chateau Thierry.—UPPEN ATTEM, Detroit, Mich.

Go No Farther, Diogenes!—We had a top soak who once upon a time spoke thusly: "Some of youse corporals and sergeants don't know as much as some of the enlisted men."—CLARK VANCE BEACH, New York, N. Y.

Natural Science—I wish to correct Mr. Frank Merrill, of Buffalo, N. Y., who stated that he was the only man whose feet shrunk while in the Army. I wore an 8½ shoe when I went in, and when discharged eight months later wore a 7.—ROBERT M. DEED, Grandfield, Okla.

Tattooed, Perhaps?—The corporal of our squad didn't have chevrons sewed on his undershirt.—A. D. C., Wilmont, Minn.

A Truthful Lie—Once upon a time there was an entertainment given by service men, and not a person, from buck to brigadier, cracked a wheeze about the lowly sekund loot. Sounds like a damli? It is.—HOWARD C. RATHER, East Lansing, Mich.

Deep Stuff—Have not missed a copy of the Legion WEEKLY since it started coming by mail.—ROBERT G. MACCARTEE, Hyattsville, Md.

Modesty Incarnate—I gave a lift to two captains and two loots of the 154th Artillery from Ormans to Valdahon (spelled right?), ten miles to them straight uphill, and the looeys refused to let me take their picture pushing little Henry up a mile of French mountain.—S. & S., Portland, Me.

Postal Service, Confess!—I knew a sergeant in the Medical Corps that didn't capture a German helmet.—P. G., Hauser, Ore.

Just Like 'Em!—While at Dieulouard, just below Pont-a-Mousson, one day I ran into a Y. M. C. A. canteen. It had a large stock of cigarettes, but I had only enough centimes to buy two packages, whereas I wanted as many as I could get in my pockets. "Oh, well, then," said the man who won the war, "you can pay for them when you get some money. Everybody around here now seems to be broke."—D. C. McCALB, Wichita Falls, Tex.

A Bid for a Heavy Mail—Before leaving Angers I borrowed thirty francs off my second loot, and I've looked for him ever since to pay it back. He is one slick dodger.—C. W. D., Los Angeles, Cal.

The Sky Is the Limit—We got a real rest at the "rest camp" at Cherbourg.—VAN, Richmond, Va.

Iconoclast—I went over on a British transport, and during the voyage neither rice, tea nor tripe figured on the menu. What's more, the jovial entrepreneur at a cafe in our training area bought one on the house the first time we ever visited the place.—C. A. C., Kokomo, Ind.

Giving Them Credit—Company K, 360th Infantry, marched twenty-four days out of thirty to take their position as a part of the A. of O., and on the way were compelled to eat their reserve rations. To give them some sort of a surplus ration fund the officers offered to—and did—donate a certain percentage of all their winnings in poker and crap games.—CLIFFORD L. KEMP, Belmont, Ohio.

Add War Heroes—Bill P— was a field clerk at Upton who never wore a serge suit in all his o. d. life. He always wore issue stuff, although he had plenty of jack. Said that since he was barred by weak eye-sight from being an ordinary doughboy, he wanted to look as much like one as possible.—O. STEINMETZ, Paterson, N. J.

Try the Acid Test on This—Some inspired Sam Browne drafted a green buck as supply sergeant in the 313th Infantry. The old s. s. who had got busted, was naturally sore, so started out to frame him. He brought up his spirals and said, "Sergeant, I wish you'd exchange these for me. My legs aren't fat enough for this pair." And that baby did it!—R. J. COOPER, Kansas City, Mo.

Must Have Been in 1913—Total time in Paris, three weeks; times saluted officer, none; times bawled out for same, none; times questioned by M. P., none; times asked for pass, one (Y. M. C. A. hotel). Can anybody beat it?—OTIS, Keene, N. H.

Credit 'Em with an Assist—The 12th Field Artillery did not win the war single-handed. The rest of the Second Division helped us.—ROBERT G. MACCARTEE, Hyattsville, Md.

The New Saint—Our top kick cleaned up pretty well on francs one session. Then the next day he went into a Y, learned that it was wrong to gamble and when he came back he paid us not only the money he had won, but the interest on it for the time it had been in his possession.—AUGUST, Wesley, Ia.

Sunstruck Is Right—All reports to the contrary notwithstanding, I experienced some warm, sunny days in France. At ease! And one afternoon, near Angers, while putting out the family wash, clad in breeches and undershirt, I sunburned my arms and shoulders.—E. P. SCRIVNER, Roswell, N. M.

A Phenomenon—During the summer of 1918, there was a mess sergeant in the 17th Cavalry who liked slum. Yes, personally. When the united voice of his troop forced him to change the menu for a time he would wander disconsolate from troop to troop, quivering nostrils attuned to the odoriferous stew. When he discovered an unfortunate outfit of slumguzzlers he would make himself welcome, borrow a messkit, and if there were any fourths he was on hand. LOUIS F. HART, Houston, Tex.

Lunacy in Maine—Four ex-doughboys in this town walked into a restaurant and ordered the following meal: Tomato soup, corned beef and canned salmon, rice pudding. D. A. H., Dexter, Me.

This May Be True—December 2, 1917, a letter was sent me at Camp Lee, Va., containing a two-dollar bill. As my outfit had left for France on November 25th, the letter was forwarded there. I was transferred after arriving at Bordeaux and the letter was returned to the U. S., again sent to France in April, 1918, and I received it intact on June 25, 1918. The envelope had three clips and the bill had been pinned to the letter. C. W. W., New Britain, Conn.

Was it Dr. Keeley?—I awoke one morning after pay-day with a severe headache and one of them there tastes in my mouth. As a matter of duty I went on sick report and the captain at the infirmary marked me 'quarters' on the book.—A. A. B., Kenosha, Wis.

THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY

MONEY! MONEY!! MONEY!!!

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A Subtle Principle of Success



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This subtle and basic principle of success does not require that you practice economy or keep records, or memorize or read, or learn, or force yourself into any action or invest in any stocks, bonds, books or merchandise.

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It is absolutely the master key to success, prosperity and supremacy.

My True and Actual Experience

When I was eighteen years of age, it looked to me as though I had absolutely no chance to succeed. Fifteen months altogether in common public school was the extent of my education. I had no money. When my father died, he left me twenty dollars and fifty cents, and I was earning hardly enough to keep myself alive. I had no friends for I was a negative and of no advantage to anyone. I had no plan of life to help me solve any problem. In fact, I did not know enough to know that life is and was a real problem, even though I had an "acute problem of life" on my hands. I was blue and despondent and thoughts of eternal misery arose in my mind constantly. I was a living and walking worry machine.

I was tired, nervous, restless. I could not sleep. I could not digest without distress. I had no power of application. Nothing appealed to me. Nothing appeared worth doing from the fear that I could not do anything because of my poor equipment of mind and body. I felt that I was shut out of the world of success and I lived in a world of failure.

I was such a pauper in spirit that I blindly depended on drugs and doctors for my health, as my father before me. I was a "floater" and depended on luck for success. The result of this attitude on my part was greater weakness, sickness, failure and misery as is always the case under similar conditions.

Gradually my condition became worse. I reached a degree of misery that seemed intolerable. I reached a crisis in my realization of my failure and adverse condition.

Out of this misery and failure and pauperism of spirit—out of this distress—arose within me a desperate reaction—"a final effort to live"—and through this reaction, arose within me, the discovery of the laws and principles of life, evolution, personality, mind, health, success and supremacy. Also out of this misery arose within me the discovery of the inevitable laws and principles of failure and sickness and inferiority.

When I discovered that I had unconsciously been employing the principles of failure and sickness, I immediately began to use the principles of success and supremacy. My life underwent an

almost immediate change. I overcame illness through health, weakness through power, inferior evolution by superior evolution, failure by success, and converted pauperism into supremacy.

I discovered a principle which I observed that all successful personalities employ, either consciously or unconsciously. I also discovered a principle of evolution and believed that if I used it, that my conditions would change, for, I had but one disease—failure, and therefore there was but one cure—success and I began to use this principle; and out of its use arose my ambition, my powers, my education, my health, my success and my supremacy, etc., etc.

You also may use this principle of success deliberately, purposefully, consciously and profitably.

Just as there is a principle of darkness, there is also a principle of failure, ill health, weakness and negativeness. If you use the principle of failure consciously or unconsciously, you are sure always to be a failure. Why seek success and supremacy through blindly seeking to find your path through the maze of difficulties? Why not open your "mental eyes" through the use of this subtle success principle, and thus deliberately and purposefully and consciously and successfully advance in the direction of supremacy and away from failure and adversity?

I discovered this subtle principle—this key to success—through misery and necessity. You need never be miserable to have the benefit of this subtle principle. You may use this success principle just as successful individuals of all time, of all countries, of all races, and of all religions have used it either consciously or unconsciously, and as I am using it consciously and purposefully. It requires no education, no preparation, no preliminary knowledge. Anyone can use it. Anyone can harness, employ and capitalize it, and thus put it to work for success and supremacy. Regardless of what kind of success you desire, this subtle principle is the key that opens the avenue to what you want.

Succeed like others through this subtle principle of success. It was used by

Moses,
Caesar,
Napoleon,
Theodore Roosevelt,
John D. Rockefeller,
Herbert Spencer,
Emerson,
Darwin,
J. P. Morgan,
Harriman,
Woodrow Wilson,
Charles Schwab,
Lloyd-George,
Clemenceau,
Charles E. Hughes,
Abraham Lincoln,
George Washington,
Marshall Field,
Sarah Bernhardt,
Galli-Curci,
Nordica,
Melba,
Cleopatra,
Alexander the Great,
Edison,
Newton,

Wanamaker,
Phil Armour,
Andrew Carnegie,
Frick,
Elbert Hubbard,
Hiram Johnson,
Richard Mansfield,
Shakespeare,
Mozart,
Richard Wagner,
Liszt,
Mendelssohn,
Beethoven,
Verdi,
Copernicus,
Confucius,
Mohammed,
Cicero,
Demosthenes,
Aristotle,
Plutarch,
Christopher Columbus,
Vanderbilt,
Marcus Aurelius,
Pericles,
Lycurgus,
Benjamin Franklin,

and thousands and thousands of others—the names of successful men and women of all times and of all countries and of all religions, and of all colors, make a record of the action of this Subtle Principle of Success. None of these individuals could have succeeded without it—no one can succeed without it—no one can fail with it.

We Owe Each Other

Every one realizes that human beings owe a duty to each other. Only the very lowest type of human being is selfish to the degree of wishing to profit without helping someone else. This world does not contain very great numbers of the lowest and most selfish type of human beings. Almost everyone, in discovering something of value, also wants his fellow man to profit through his discovery. This is precisely my attitude. I feel that I should be neglecting my most important duty towards my fellow human beings, if I did not make every effort—every decent and honest effort—to induce everyone to also benefit to a maximum extent through the automatic use of this subtle principle.

I fully realize that it is human nature for men and women to have less confidence in this prin-

ciple because I am putting it in the hands of thousands of individuals for a few pennies, but I cannot help the negative impression I thus possibly create, I must fulfill my duty just the same.

I do not urge any one to procure it because I offer it for a few pennies, but because the results are great—very great.

This subtle principle is so absolutely powerful and overmastering in its influence for good, profit, prosperity and success, that it would be a sin if I kept it to myself and used it only for my personal benefit.

So sure am I of the truth of my statement—so absolutely positive am I of the correctness of my assumption and so absolutely certain am I that this principle in your hands, will work wonders for you that I am willing to place this principle in your hands for twenty-four hours at my risk and expense. You will recognize the value of this principle within twenty-four hours—in fact, almost immediately as you become conscious of it, you will realize its practicability, its potency, its reality, and its power and usability for your personal profit, pleasure, advancement, prosperity and success.

Thousands of individuals claim that the information disclosing and elucidating the secret principle of success is worth a thousand dollars of anyone's money. Some have written that they would not take a million dollars for it.

You will wonder that I do not charge a thousand dollars for this information—for disclosing this principle, after you get it into your possession and realize its tremendous power and influence.

I have derived such tremendous results—amazing results from its power, that I want every man, woman and matured child to have this key to success, prosperity and wealth. This is why I am willing to send it to anyone—to any address—on approval without a single penny in advance.

You would never forgive me, and I could never forgive myself, nor could the creative forces of the Universe forgive us, if I failed to bring you to the point of using this subtle principle of success. You would never forgive me if I failed to do for you that which you would do for me, if our positions were reversed.

Write your address on the request below and mail it to me, and you will receive by return mail, the SUBTLE PRINCIPLE OF SUCCESS—the master principle—the key to your success and supremacy—the equal of which you have never seen.

If this subtle principle of success does not solve your every problem, it will cost you absolutely nothing.

ALOIS P. SWOBODA
780 Berkeley Bldg.
West 44th Street, New York City

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West 44th Street, New York City

ALOIS P. SWOBODA

780 Berkeley Building

West 44th Street, New York City

You may send me, at your risk, "THE SUBTLE PRINCIPLE OF SUCCESS."

I promise to either re-mail it to you, within twenty-four hours of its receipt by me, or to send you Two Dollars.

It is understood that I am to be under no other obligation, neither now nor later.

Name..... (Write Plainly)

Address.....

State.....

City.....

Note.—The above statement in the WEEKLY is absolutely guaranteed in every way to be as represented.

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A close finish in Philadelphia's Legion track meet. Leconey, Meadowbrook Club, winning the hundred-yard dash in 10 1-5 seconds

BREAKING THE TAPE AT PHILADELPHIA

IN meeting places and clubhouses in many a town in the East, Legionnaires are still talking over the first annual track and field meet of the Philadelphia Posts at Franklin Field, University of Pennsylvania. Winners in the Olympic Games and other famous athletes competed in the meet, which was referred to in the Philadelphia press as marking a new epoch in the athletic history of the city.

There were many events for Legionnaires only, the main one, the national Legion 600-yard run, being won by J. W. Driscoll of Boston. Novelty events such as the 75-yard dash for yeoman (f)

of Post 50, Philadelphia, which was won by Miss Marie Baxter; an undress race staged by Prince Forbes Post, West Philadelphia, and the tug of war between Prince Forbes Post and the State Fencibles Post, also were on the program. A sixteen-mile marathon was the opening event.

Practically all the big athletic clubs near Philadelphia sent representatives to compete in the events and the program of entries read like a "Who's Who in American Athletics." The trophy for the team winning the most points was carried off by the Meadowbrook Club of Philadelphia. Eight thousand attended.

THE VOICE OF THE LEGION

(Continued from page 15)

opinion about affairs discussed in your pages. You know the old saying—"Stick to it and it will make a man of you."

You are in the Legion to do all the good you can, so if you can help, fire away; if not, keep still and let others do what they can.

A READER

Moorcroft, Wyo.

Army Money Savers

To the Editor: A whole lot of people seem to think that the men of the A. E. F. shot every cent of their pay—what was left after insurance, Liberty Bonds and allotments—across the bars of French cafés and in riotous living generally. While I admit that most men got little more than enough money to finance the few pleasures they could indulge in when out of camp or billets, I know of some who actually saved a part of their pay every month and came home with a fair-sized roll. Not all of these were crap shooters, either.

A buddy of mine, who was lucky enough not to have an allotment, and hence drew 135 francs or more every month, made it a practice to save one-fourth of his pay, no matter what the temptations to spend it were. He was in France long enough to get two service stripes and he had a nest egg of

350 francs to exchange for dollars when he got to Brest on the way home. Another man in my outfit, who was lucky with the bones, had a roll of 1,800 francs six months after he hit France without a penny. I heard of another man who won almost the combined pay of his whole company in a pay-day crap game on the Rhine. My own theory is that the Army was just like the public generally—it had its proportions of spendthrifts, prodigals, tightwads and systematic savers.

W. L. J.

Ex-33d Division

Evanston, Ill.

Min-e-ola!

To the Editor: In a recent issue appeared an interesting article by John A. Level, entitled "The Birth of a Battle Cry." But that battle cry, "Mineola," about which he writes, was the cry of the 106th Regiment and not of the Twenty-seventh Division. It originated in Spartanburg, S. C., and its author was Buck Private Arthur Rooney of F Company, who was killed on the Hindenburg Line. The 106th Infantry Post of The American Legion, Brooklyn, N. Y., has named its monthly paper "Min-e-ola."

CHARLES PRESTERA

106th Infantry Post,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

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It's toasted



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